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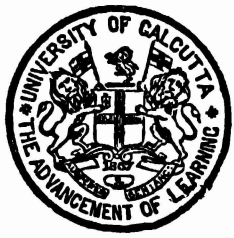
THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1863-64.



CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

1863.

[PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.]

CONTENTS.-

		Page
I	Calendar,	5
II	Act II of 1857, incorporating the University,	17
	Act XLVII of 1860, granting additional powers,	28
III	Bye-Laws,	30
IV	Regulations —	
	Arts,	35
	Law,	55
	Medicine,	64
	Engineering,	76
V.	Subjects of Examination in Languages —	
	Entrance, 1863,	87
	Ditto, 1864,	88
	Ditto, 1865,	90
	First Examination in Arts, 1863,	91
	Ditto, 1864,	93
	Ditto, 1865,	94
	B A Examination, 1864,	96
	Ditto, 1865,	97
	Ditto, 1866,	99
	Honor and M A Examinations, for 1864,	100
VI.	The University —	
	The Senate,	102
	The Syndicate,	104
	The Faculty of Arts,	105
	„ of Law,	106
	„ of Medicine,	107
	„ of Engineering,	*ib.*
	Examiners for 1862 63,	108
	Academic Costume for Graduates,	110
	Graduates,	*ib.*
	Under-graduates,	118
	Scholarships and Medals,	188
	Affiliated Institutions,	190
VII.	Entrance Examination Papers for 1863,	i
	First in Arts „	xxvii
	B A „ „	lxv
	M A and Honor „ „	xc
	B L and L L „ „	cxii
	First Examination in Medicine,	cxxiii
	Second, „ „	cxxvii
	Honor, „ „	cxxx
	Examination for M D. Degree,	cxxxi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag.	Agra.
Aj.	Ajmere.
Bar.	Bareily.
Ben.	Benares.
Bp. Coll.	Bishop's College.
Coll.	College.
Dov. Coll.	Doveton College.
Exam.	Examination.
Fr. Ch. Ins.	Free Church Institution.
Hon.	Honor.
Hol.	Holiday.
H. Hol.	Hindoo Holiday.
M. Hol.	Mohammedan Holiday.
Lo. Beng.	Lower Bengal.
L. Mart.	La Martiniere.
Med. Coll.	Medical College.
Mud. Coll.	Mudrissa College.
N. W. P.	North Western Provinces.
St. P. Sch.	St. Paul's School.
Vac.	Vacation.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.

Calcutta University Calendar,

1863.

MAY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	☉	
4	M	Annual Examination C. E. Coll. commences.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	☉	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Summer Vac. for one month Govt. Coll. L. P.
16	S	
17	☉	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Saugor Sch. Sum. Vac. for one month.
24	☉	Queen Victoria born (1819).
25	M	
26	T	C. E. College Session commences.
27	W	
28	T	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.
29	F	M. Hol. Govt. Sch. N. W. P.
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	☉	

JUNE.

1	M	Joynarain's Coll. Vac. for 3 weeks.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	✠	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	✠	
15	M	Presy. Coll. re-opens after Vac.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	✠	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
28	✠	
29	M	
30	T	

JULY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	St. John's Coll. vac. for 3 weeks.
5	✠	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	✠	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Joynarain's Coll. founded.
19	✠	
20	M	
21	T	Queen's Coll. Turnour Prize Exn. begins.
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	✠	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

AUGUST.

1	S	Hooghly Coll. founded 1836.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Queen's Coll. Term ends.
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	H. Hol. Govt. Sch. N. W. P.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	St. Paul's Sch. founded. Queen's Coll. term begins.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.
5	S	
6	✠	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	✠	
14	M	La Martiniere Coll. vac.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	✠	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate. H. Hol. Govt. Sch. N. W. P.
27	✠	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	✠	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	✠	
12	M	H. Hol. Govt. Schs.
13	T	Presy. Coll. Vac. com. for 15 days.
14	W	
15	T	Hooghly Coll. closed for 15 days.
16	F	
17	S	Med. & Dacca Coll. Vac. for 15 days.
18	✠	
19	M	H. Hol. N. W. P.
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	✠	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	H. Hol. Govt. Sch. N. W. P.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	H. Hol. Govt. Schools L. P.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	Last day of application for Entrance and First Examinations.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	Hooghly Br. Sch. founded, 1837.
5	S	
6	☉	
7	M	Entrance and First Examination in Arts commence.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	☉	
14	M	Winter Vac. for one month Govt. Schools, L. P.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Queen's Coll. term ends.
19	S	
20	☉	
21	M	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. & L. L. Examinations.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	Christmas Day. Vac. for one week Med. Coll.
26	S	
27	☉	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

JANUARY.

1	F	New Year's day.
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	S	
4	M	B. A., B. L., & L. L. Examinations commence.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Patna Coll. opened 1863.
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	Presy. Coll. re-opens after Winter Vac.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	Queen's Coll. term begins.
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Calcutta University founded, 1857.
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

FEBRUARY.

1	M	M. A. and Honor Examinations commence.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	☉	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	H. Hol. Govt. Schools for 2 days.
13	S	
14	☉	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	☉	
22	M	M. Hol. Hooghly Coll. vac for 33 days.
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	☉	
29	M	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of the Senate to confer Degrees.
6	✠	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	✠	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	✠	
21	M	
22	T	H. Hol. Govt. Schools N. W. P.
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Doveton Coll. Vac. for 10 days & St. Paul's Sch. Easter Hol. com.
27	✠	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	Queen's Coll. term ends.

APRIL.

1	F	Good Friday.
2	S	
3	✠	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	✠	
11	M	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Med. Coll. Vac. for 2 months com.
16	S	
17	✠	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
24	✠	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

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II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSEL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire.
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable

or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first

day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860,

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

THE Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

If any Faculty omit to elect a President for one month after its appointment, or after a vacancy occurs the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

The elections to take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons to be elected to be declared at such Meeting.

The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

All the elected Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta, and if any such Member

is absent from Calcutta for more than three months, his place shall become vacant.

On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; and to fix the times at which they shall be held to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the

end of that term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in this office between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, a Special Meeting of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore.*

The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnagur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Hooghly, Saugor, Lucknow, Gowhatty, Kandy, Sylhet, and any other places hereafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (A),* either direct to the Regis-

* FORM A.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (i. e. at School or present occupation.)
Town or village, where resident.
Names of Father or Guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

trar,or to any Local Officer recognised by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begius.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee, either to the Registrar, or to some Local Officer recognized by the Syndicate. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees for each Examination.

6. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz. :—

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the Candidate has been or is being educated, or, if he be a Private* Student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that he hass igned the above in my presence on this day.

The 18 } (Signed)

* Private Student;—One who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the Subjects being selected by the Syndicate at least one year and a half previous to the examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors such as the following :—

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, De Foe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Mushini, Anvari Suhaili.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, Kamaru Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayan.

Ooria.

Hitopadesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayan.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first part of Marshman's Brief Survey, and the outlines of Indian history as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

III. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The four simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; and Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical quantities; Proportion; Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The first four books of Euclid with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of these books.

All answers in each branch shall be given in English except when otherwise specified.

8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any of the places in the interior above mentioned, the

answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the local officer recognized by the Syndicate, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, and to every such Candidate shall be given a certificate in the form (B).*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be required to have passed the Entrance Examination, and to pass two subsequent Examinations, one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other, the B. A. Examination.

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination.

† First Examination in Arts.

3. The First Examination in Arts shall take place

* Form (B.)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ———————— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of———— ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— division.

(Signed)

The 18 } *Registrar.*

† Unsuccessful Candidates at any former B. A. Examination will not be required to pass this Examination.

once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

4. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Hooghly, Saugor, Lucknow, Gowhatty, Kandy, Sylhet, and any other places hereafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

5. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to the University (1) of moral character and (2) of having prosecuted during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination a Course of Study in any one or more of such Institutions.*

6. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras and Bombay may be admitted to this examination, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular Course of study in any of the institutions affiliated to either of those Universities.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Masters.

7. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (C),* either direct to the Registrar or to any Local officer recognised by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with

* FORM (C.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c. &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Race (i. e. nation, tribe &c. &c.,) .. ..
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

PERIOD, OR PERIODS, OF STUDY, SINCE PASSING THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signature of Principal, or Head Master, of affiliated Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of ——— ———, that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed)

the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

8. A fee of ten Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees for each Examination.

9. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

10. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

Two of the following languages, of which English must be one.

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may, at any time, be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the languages in both Prose and Poetry, the Subjects to be selected by the Syndicate at least two years previous to the Examination from any approved Classical or Standard works or authors.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. degree.

Sentences in each of the languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England, including that of British India to the end of the year 1815.

The Historical questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ARITHMETIC.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

GEOMETRY.

Euclid.—The first four Books, the sixth Book and the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. with deductions.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

As far as the solution of all cases of Plane Triangles.

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie. Moral Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie.

The Syndicate have power, after communication with the Faculty of Arts, to appoint, two years previous to the Examination, such

appropriate text books for Examination in particular subjects as they may deem expedient.

11. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they shew a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

12. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over five days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

13. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit and the second in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and to each successful Candidate shall be given a Certificate, in the form (D)* signed by the Registrar.

B. A. Degree Examination.

14. The B. A. Degree Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the first week in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

15. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one academical year from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts; or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to this University (1) of moral character and (2) of having prosecuted for a period of at least one year, after

* Form (D.)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ———————————— duly passed the First Examination in Arts, held in —— 18 , and has been placed in the ———————— division.

(Signed)

Registrar.

The 18 }

passing the First Examination in Arts, a course of study in any such Institution.*

16. Applications must be made, and Certificates, in the form (E),† forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and School Masters.

† FORM (E.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of passing First Examination in Arts,...

Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.,) .....

Religion, ...

Present occupation,.....

PERIOD, OR PERIODS, OF STUDY SINCE PASSING THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signature of Principal, or Head Master, of affiliated Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed) _____

17. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned.* He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees for each Examination.

18. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

19. Candidates shall be examined in the following Subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one ;—

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Syndicate, two years previous to the Examination from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :—

ENGLISH.

Milton, Shakespeare, Drydon, Pope, Young, Thomson, Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay.

* Candidates who have failed, under the former B. A. Regulations, will be admitted under this rule.

GREEK.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato.

LATIN.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus.

ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini.

PERSIAN.

Sekandar Namch, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaqi-Jalali (or Nasiri,) Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa.

BENGALI.

Batrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Probodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

OORYA.

Hitopadesh and Batrish Singhasan.

HINDI.

Ramayan, and Shabhabilas.

URDU.

Bagh-o-bahar, Davani-Souda (Kassidas.)

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The Principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Geometry.

Conic sections, treated Geometrically.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases; equal diffusion of pressure and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing pump, air-pump, and steam-engine.

Optics.

a. Reflection and refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant. Lenses. The Telescope. The Eye.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

Chambers's Chemistry, omitting Organic Chemistry.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in the first Part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology.

Physical Geography.

As contained in Hughes.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic.

The Elements of Logic as contained in Whately.

Moral Philosophy.

As contained in Wayland and Abercrombie.

* By this is meant a knowledge of Descriptive, as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As contained in Abercrombie and Dr. Payne.

20. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

21. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over six days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

22. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit, the second in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

HONORS.

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23. Any Candidate who has paased the Examination for the degree of B. A., provided he has not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination, may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches :—

1.—Languages.

2.—History.

3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

4.—Natural History and Physical Science.

5.—Mental and Moral Science.

24. Candidates for Honors must give notice to the Registrar within one week after the commencement

of the B. A. Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

25. I. Candidates for Honors in Languages shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanskrit.

The subjects of Examination shall be as follows :—

In Greek and Latin.

Homer—The last twelve books of the Iliad, and the First six books of the Odyssey.

Æschylus—Seven against Thebes, and Persæ.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus, and Antigone.

Euripides—Hippolytus, and Bacchæ.

Aristophanes,—the Knights.

Herodotus,—Books VIII., IX.

Thucydides,—Books II., VI., VII.

Plato,—Protagoras, and Gorgias.

Aristole,—The First Three Books and the Fifth Book of the Nicomachean Ethics.

Demosthenes,—on the Crown, and against Midias.

Plautus,—Miles Gloriosus and Menæchmi.

Terence,—Adelphi and Phormio.

Lucretius,—Book I.

Virgil.

Horace.

Juvenal,—Sat. 3, 10.

Cicero,—De Oratore, the Academics, and the orations Pro Plancio and Pro Muronâ.

Livy, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII.

Tacitus,—the Histories.

In English.

A range of subjects equivalent to that in Latin or Greek, to be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

IN ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Tarikh-al Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini, Hammasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half). Dewan Ibn Fariz.

SANSCRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupa lavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa, Sakantala, Kadambari, Part I.

The Examination shall include translation into the Vernacular Language of the Candidate, and re-translation from his Vernacular into the Language or Languages selected. It shall also include Composition in his Vernacular upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, and the principles of Composition.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Syndicate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

26. II. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

History of a period, to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature and Geography in its bearing on History.

Ethnology.

History of Modern civilization.

Constitutional History and Law of England.

An English Essay on an historical Subject.

Political Economy.

27. III. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

28. IV. Candidates for Honors in Natural History and Physical science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

29. V. Candidates for Honors in MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

30. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself :—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

31. The Examination for Honors shall take place in the following order, beginning in the first week of March: Languages; History; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Natural History and Physical Science; Mental and Moral Science.

32. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

34. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

MASTER OF ARTS.

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35. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination, obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of know-

ledge, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

36. Any other graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

37. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, in or before the first week of February, of his intention to enter for the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined. He must, at the same time, furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

38. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A., is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

39. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

40. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENTIATE IN LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Licentiate in Law until after the expiration of two academical years from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts, and until he produce Certificates of having attended lectures in some School of Law, recognised by the Syndicate, for a period of two years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form (F,)* at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and with his application, must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the

* FORM (F.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination in Arts, .
Present occupation, ...,

Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees for each Examination.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall be examined in the following subjects, as treated of in the works specified below, or in such works as shall, from time to time, be substituted for them by the Syndicate, and which shall be notified at least two years before the Examination :—

I. The Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The Rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c. The sanctions of Law, and herein the general Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22, and 23.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during two Academical years; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

(Signed) ———

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*
Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1 Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.
Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.
Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*
Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 4, 6 and 7.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.
Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Introduction and Part 2.
Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 and 6.
Macpherson on Contracts.
Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4, and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*
Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part I. (Excepting Chapter 2).
Hayne's Law of Equity.
Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or*
Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.
Dattaka Chandrica. (Sutherland's Translation.)
Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE SANCTIONS OF LAW, AND HEREIN THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE, THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.
Goodeve, *or* Norton, *or* Best, on Evidence.

All Acts or Regulations, in force, regulating the present procedure of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those books.

7. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over three days.

8. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I. One paper on the Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. One paper on Personal Rights and Status, and the infringements of such rights.

III. One paper on the rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV. One paper on the Law of Contracts.

V. One paper on Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

VI. One paper on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

BACHELOR OF LAW, (B. L.).

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1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of law, recognised by the Senate, for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and, with his applications, must produce the Certificates* aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent

* FORM (G.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of Graduation, ...

Present occupation, ...

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——— has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during three Academical years; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

(Signed) ———

The 18

Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the General Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

The Syndicate shall publish, after communication with the Faculty of Law, at least two years before the Examination, a list of works, on the foregoing subjects, in which the Candidates shall be examined, proficiency in which shall entitle the Candidates to obtain the B. L. Degree.

7. The Examination shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1, and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

8. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I.—*One paper* on the General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III.—*One Paper* on the rights of property and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

IV.—*One paper* on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L., may be examined for Honors, provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than six years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination.

11. The Examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law; it shall extend over three and half days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

12. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

13. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidates:—

a.—Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England, as administered in the Supreme Courts (excepting Mercantile Law).

c... General Law, as administered in the Courts not established by Royal Charter in the Bengal Presidency and its Dependencies.

d.—Mercantile Law.

e.—Roman Civil Law.

f.—Conflict of Laws.

g.—International Law.

14. A separate paper shall be set on each of the seven Subjects; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

15. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

16. The Examiners shall publish in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency; Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

DOCTOR OF LAW, (D. L.)

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17. Any Bachelor of Law of this, or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of D. L. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

18. No special Examination will be held, but any person who has passed the B. L. Honor Examination in at least four of the seven optional Subjects, shall be entitled to the Degree of Doctor of Law.

16. The Candidate must give notice in writing, on or before the first week in February, of his intention to enter for the Examination. He must at the same time furnish a certificate of his having received the Degree of B. L.

20. Every Candidate for the Degree of D. L. is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

21. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee, of fifty Rupees, on each occasion.

22. The names of the successful Candidates, for the Degree of Doctor of Law, shall be published in alphabetical order, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, (L. M. S.)

First Examination.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

2. The First Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates* to the

* Form (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Present occupation, ...

Certificate to be signed by the Professors of the College of Medicine which Candidate has attended.

We the undersigned Professors of the ———— do certify that ———— has attended the following Courses of Lectures and Hospital and Dispensary practice, in this College, during the Academic years of ———— in the manner below specified.

following effect.

Subjects.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Absences.	Remarks.	Signatures of Professors.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ... General Anatomy and Physiology, ... Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ... Chemistry, ... Botany, ... Materia Medica,..... . .. . Principles and Practice of Medicine, ... Principles and Practice of Surgery, ... Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, ... Midwifery including the Diseases of women and children, Medical Jurisprudence including practical Toxicology, .. Dissections,.... .. .. Practical Chemical Exercises, Practical Pharmacy (months,)				
Hospital and Dispensary attendance.	No. of Months.		Behaviour and mode of preparing Cases.	
Medical wards with Lectures on Chemical Medicine (months), ... Surgical wards with Lectures on Chemical Surgery (months,) Midwifery (No. of Labors,) ... Ophthalmic Hospital (months,) Out-door Dispensary (months)				

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Medicine at which Candidate has attended.

I certify, that the account, given of the abovenamed Candidate is correct; that, to the best of my belief, he has completed his eighteenth

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least three academical years.

c.—Of having attended courses of Lectures on the following subjects.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Chemistry, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Botany, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 40 Lectures.
Materia Medica,.....	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ...	One Course, of at least 40 Lectures.
Practical Chemical Exercises, in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.	One Course.

Practical Pharmacy, for at least three months: producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections, during each of those Terms.

4. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

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year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has been engaged in the Study of Medicine in the ——— College for ——— academic years.

(Signed)

Principal, Medical College.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7. Candidates shall he examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

8. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one month before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

10. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most

in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar; such Scholarship to be held during good behaviour, certified monthly by the Principal of the Medical College.

11. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.*

13. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates† to the following effect:—

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† FORM (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Present occupation, ...

a.—Of having passed the First Examination.

b.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, attended Lectures on—

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology,)	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Surgery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Diseases of the Eye, ...	One Course, of at least 20 Lectures.
Midwifery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence,..	Two Courses, each of at least 50 Lectures.

c.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions: the Certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d.—Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

e.—Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified, at least one month before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners in those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and treat six cases

of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases, that may have died in Hospital, shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

23. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained.

24. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

25. They shall also be required to pass an Examination in Practical Toxicology.

26. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order,

such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

27. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

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28. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the First Division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

29. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination; they shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, but the Examiners shall not be precluded from asking *vivâ voce* questions, upon the written answers of the Candidate, when they appear to require explanation.

30. The order of Examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

31. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced, in the same subjects, at the Pass Examination.

32. Candidates, who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Midwifery and the diseases of women and children, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of Senior University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best examination, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

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34. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year.*

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

35. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates* to the following effect:—

a.—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Calcutta, or in some University recognized by it, of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of his profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees of which are recognized by the Senate of this University.

b.—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

36. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

38. The order of Examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

* FORM (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of Graduation, ...

Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied and by two persons of respectability.

We certify that ———— has been engaged in the practice of the Medical Profession for a period of ———— years; viz. from 18 —— to 18 ——; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of ———— ——, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

39. The Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each.

40. Candidates who had completed their medical studies in or before the session 1859, will be allowed to present themselves for this Examination on producing the following certificates :—

a.—Of having passed the Senior diploma, or graduation Examination of the Medical College.

b.—Of having been engaged for five years in the actual practice of the Medical Profession.

4. If such Candidates be not graduates of the University of Calcutta or of some University, the Degrees of which are recognized by it, they shall be required to pass the following preliminary Examinations :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the Candidates in all subjects, must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science,—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy,—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENTIATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination, for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, shall take place once a year; shall commence in the third week of March; and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree shall not be conferred on any Candidate within seven academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination in the Faculty of Arts: and until he produce certificates of having been engaged, for at least five years, in the study and practice of Engineering, of which three years must be study in a School of Engineering, and two years practice. But Candidates may proceed to the Examination in all branches, except that noted in para. 11th of these Regulations, on producing the following Certificates.

1st.* Of having passed the First Examination in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Of having completed a course of professional study, extending over three years, at any College of Civil Engineering, recognized by the Senate.

3rd. Of Moral Character.

* Special provision is made for those students who in the Session 1859-60 were, or at any previous time had been, members of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. on the production of a Certificate, that they have attended during a period of three years at the Civil Engineering College. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of L. C. E. shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained the other Certificates required for this Degree.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form M,* at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees, on each occasion.

* FORM (M.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of passing First Examination in Arts, ...

Present occupation, ...

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering, at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has attended a course of Professional Study, extending over at least three years, viz. from 18 —— to 18 —— at the Civil Engineering College of ————; that he has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts; and that I know nothing against his moral character.

(Signed)
Principal, Civil Engineering College.
18

Certificate, to be signed by a Professional Engineer. This may be sent to the Registrar any time before the Degree is conferred.

I certify that ———— has been engaged in the practice of Engineering during a period of at least two years, viz. from 18 — to 18—

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I.—Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically or Analytically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II.—Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of Motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.
Collision of Bodies.
Central Forces.
Moments of Inertia.
Centre of Oscillation.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.
Specific Gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the Air Pump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and Resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, and refraction, at Plane and Spherical surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye. Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III.—Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV.—Construction.

Materials.

Stones. Preparation of Bricks and Tiles. Mortars and Cements. Paints. Iron and Steel. Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line. Cuttings and Embankments. Tunnels. Gradients. Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs. Joints. Centres for Bridges. Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in Pipes and open channels, and over Weirs. Tanks. Canals. Sluices. Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams; Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion—Machines, advantages and uses of.

Elementary forms. Levers. Cranks. Rolling contacts. Sliding contacts. Mechanism for modifying motion. Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity. Wind. Heat. Muscular action.

The Steam Engine, in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Overshot, undershot and vertical wheels. Turbines. Reaction wheels.

Designs.

An original design for a work or works on given data, with report, specification., and estimate.

V.—Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Free-hand and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination: to which marks will be assigned.)

VI.—Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of Levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out Curves.

Topographical drawing.

7. There shall be 12 papers of questions, namely—

One Paper on Arithmetic and Algebra.

One Paper on Geometry and Conic Sections.

One paper on Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

One paper on Statics and Dynamics.

One Paper on Hydrostatics and Optics.

One Paper on Chemistry and Heat.

One Paper on Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

One Paper on Materials and Practice of Building.

One Paper on Laying out Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railroads.

One Paper on Carpentry and Mechanism.

One Paper on Hydraulic works.

One paper on Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

One day Drawing and Estimating.

One day vivâ voce Examination.

8. The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them.

Mathematics,	700
Mechanical Philosophy.,	500
Natural and Experimental Science,	400
Construction,	1200
Drawing,	600
Geodesy,	600
	4000

To pass successfully, Candidates must obtain at least 1500 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes according to merit. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, of having passed the Examination, shall be given to each successful Candidate.

10. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

11. In addition to the above Examination, the Candidate must, at some period after he has been engaged not less than five years in the study and practice of Engineering, of which at least three years must be study, satisfy the Examiners of the University for the time being that he has acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of some branch or branches of Engineering in which he has been employed.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall

commence in the third* week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of M. C. E. unless he produce the following Certificates.

(1.) Of having attained the age of twenty-four years.

(2.) Of having graduated in Arts.

(3.) Of having obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(4.) Of good Moral Character.

3. Every Candidate must send in his application to the Registrar with Certificate, in the form L,† at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† FORM (L.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of Graduation, ...

Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, ...

Certificate, to be signed by two persons of respectability.

We certify that we are acquainted with ——————; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of——————, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)

to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects.

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II.—MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astromomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III.—NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structures, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V.—GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

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7. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three subjects, and the fifth, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject. He shall also be required to write a report on some Engineering work in which he has been engaged.

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8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over 7 days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½, the subjects of Examination being distributed as follows :

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy,	1½ days.
Natural and Experimental Science,	1 day.
Construction,	2½ days.
Geodesy,	½ day.
Vivâ voce,	½ day.
Report,	1 day.
Total,	7 days.

The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them :

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy,	600
Natural and Experimental Science,	250
Construction,	1,000
Geodesy,	150
Total,	2000

To pass successfully, the Candidate must obtain at least 1,000 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes, each in order of merit.

General.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidates; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief

V.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1863.

*English.**

Pollock ..... Course of Time (Selections from).
Goldsmith ..... Deserted Village.
Southey ..... Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell, ... Hohenlinden
Helps ..... Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.
Goldsmith ..... Animated Nature, Vol. II. Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Bayne ..... Essay on Wellington.
Martin..... Useful Arts.

Greek.

Homer..... Odyssey, Books IX. and X.
Xenophon ..... Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil ..... Æneid, Books I. and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa..... ..... Books I. to IX.
Vikramorvasi.

* Republished by the University.

Bengali.

Rungolall Benerjee, Physical Education.

Raj Coomar Surbadhecarry, Englander Sashun Pronali. Part I.

Huree Mohun Goopto, Translation of Goldsmith's Traveller.

Arabic.

Alif Laila..... Nights 1 to 50.

Nafhat-al-Yaman, Chaps. 1 and 2.

Persian.

Gulistan ..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bostan..... „ 1, 2, and 4.

Hindi.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.

Urdu.

*University Course in Urdu, for 1863.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1864.

English.

Goldsmith, ... Essays from "The Bee" as contained in Bethune's Edition from p. 161 to 218.

Buffon, ... Natural History, Chapters 7 and 16 (abridged Edition).

Todd, ... Student's Guide, Chap. 1.

Cowper, ... Task, Book III.

* Republished by the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces, and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Greek.

Homer, ... Iliad, Books I. II. and III.

Latin.

Sallust, ... Cataline.

Horace,..... Odes, Book I.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Kumar Sambhaba.

Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjee, ... Manual of History (Ancient) Selections from.

Mathuranath Tarkaratna, Jebun Brittant. Lives of James Watt, Akbar Saha, Prithuraj, Columbus.

Judisthir & Confucius, Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. V.

Huri Nath Surma,..... Mudra Rakshasha, pp. 130 (expurgated).

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Bostan.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss, ...	Ramayan, 3rd Book.
Shib Prosaud, ...	Vidyankur.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ...	Chapters 1st and 3rd.
Sutton, ...	History of Orissa, Parts 1st and 2nd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Campbell, ...	Pleasures of Hope, 500 lines from 1st and 2nd Book. The Rainbow.
Addison, ...	Letter from Italy to Halifax.
Wolfe, ...	Burial of Sir John Moore.
Cowper, ...	Picture of his Mother.
Craik, ...	Pursuit of Knowledge, Chaps. I. II. III. XVI. and XXI.
Todd, ...	Student's Guide, Chapter V. On Time, its Value, &c.
Sir Walter Scott, ...	Tales of a Grandfather, Chapters I. III. XXXIV. and conclusion of Chap. XXXIII.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, Books I II. and III.

Latin.

Sallust, ...	Jugurthan War.
Virgil, ...	The Fourth Georgic.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa ..... Books I—VIII.

Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Raj Dut, ... Encyclopædia Bengalensis about 40 pages.

Rajaboli, ... Extracts from—revised and expurgated, 40 pages.

Vikramaditya,..... Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. V. 14 pages.

History of Rome, Extracts from, Ditto ditto Nos. 1—17.

*Arabic.**

*Persian.**

*Urdu.**

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... Book 2nd.

Vidyankar, ... (whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd and 3rd.

Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1863.

LANGUAGES.

English.†

Crabbe ... ... Library.

Milton ... ... Paradise Lost, Books IV. V. and VI.

Sir John Denham ... Cooper's Hill.

* Not yet selected.

† Republished by the University.

The following papers from the British Essayists :—

Guardian ... ... Nos. 12, 22, 24, 49, 54, 56, 62, 70, 77, 83, 126, 130, 166.

Tatler ... ... Nos. 48, 55, 67, 81, 97, 146, 152, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 180, 183, 209.

Rambler ... ... Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 19, 22, 32, 41, 47, 48, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, 71, 78, 89, 108, 118, 129, 134, 137, 154, 155, 185, 203.

Idler... ... ... Nos. 3, 14, 23, 24, 32, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 56, 63, 66, 70, 72, 84, 89.

Mirror ... ... Nos. 5, 14, 16, 20, 24, 29, 36, 39, 50, 59, 73, 74, 77, 91, 99, 100, 106.

Lounger ... ... Nos. 2, 3, 5, 19, 20, 27, 28, 31, 32, 39, 49, 50, 59, 66, 70, 100.

Latin.

Cicero ... ... De Officiis, Book I.

Juvenal ... ... Satires, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14.

Greek.

Demosthenes ... The Olynthiacs, Philippics I-II.

Sophocles ... ... Antigone.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.

Mudrarakhasha.

Bengali.

Purush Parikhya.

Englander Sashun Pronali, Part II.

Sadbhabastak.

Hindi.

Tulseedoss' Ramayan.
Subhabilas.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Tarikh-al-Kholfa, (1st half).

Persian.

Sekunder Nameh, } (1st half of each).
Abu-al-Fazl's letters, }

Urdu.

*University Course in Urdu, for 1863.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopadesh.
Butrish Singhasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1864.

English.

Addison,	...	...	Cato.
Pope, ...	...	...	Temple of Fame and Essay on Criticism.
Addison,	...	...	Spectator, Essays selected for 1861.
Robertson,	...	...	Chapters 1 and 2, Introduction to Charles V

Greek.

Euripides,	...	...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes, ...		...	De Corona.

* Republished by the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces.

Latin.

Cicero, ... Tusc: Disp. Book I.
Virgil, ... Æn. Books 4 and 6.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Sakuntala.

Bengali.

Telemachus, ... Translated by Raj Krishna Banerjea.
Mahabharat, ... (Kasi Doss) Santiparva.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss, ... Ramayan, Books 3d and 4th.
Sobhabilas, ... (First half.)
Vidyankur.

Arabic.

Tarikh-al-Kholfa.
Dewani-Motanabbi, ... 1st half.

Persian.

Aboo'l Fazl's Letters,... 1st and 2nd Books.
Sekundar Nameh.

Urdu.

Nasr-i-be-Nazeer.
Selections from the Poets.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Sutton, ... History of Orissa, (whole).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1865.

English.

Byron, ... Prisoner of Chillon.
Southey, ... Thalaba, 3 Books.

Gray, ...	Alliance of Education and Government. The Bard—Books I. II. and III.
Young, ...	Night Thoughts, 1st Book.
Prescott, ...	Philip II. Book IV. Chaps. 1—5 and the Siege of Malta.
DeQuincey, ...	Early Memorials of Grassmere and his papers on Robert Southey.
	Greek.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes, ...	DeCorona.
	Latin.
Livy, ...	Book I.
Tacitus, ...	Germania.
Virgil, ...	The Eclogues.
	Sanscrit.
Kiratarjunya.	
Mudra Rakshasha.	
	Bengali.
Gopal Loll Mitter, ...	Gyan Chundrika. Chintatarangini.
	Hindi.
Ramayan, ...	2nd and 5th Books.
Sabhabilas, ...	(Second half.)
Vidyankur, ...	(whole.)
	*Arabic.**
	*Persian.**
	*Urdu.**
	Oorya.
Hitopadesha, ...	Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).	

* Not yet selected.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1864.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Hamlet.
Milton, ...	...	Comus and Sonnets.
Scott, ...	...	Lord of the Isles.
Campbell, ...	...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters 5—7.
Bacon, ...	...	Advancement of Learning, Book II.
Macaulay, ...	...	Essay on Addison.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	...	Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus, ...	...	Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	...	Æneid, Books 1 to 6.
Cicero, ...	...	4 Orations against Cataline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Sisupalabadha.
Sahitya Darpana, Book 10th.
Bhatti Kavya, Books 1 to 5.

Bengali.

Probodh Chundrica, from the beginning of 2nd Kusum, 2nd Stabac to the end of 4th Kusum, 3rd Stabac.
Purush Parikhya, 2nd and 3rd paricheds.

Bahya bastur sahit manubprikitir bichar, 2nd Volume, Tuttobodhini Sobha Press.

M. S. Dutt,... ... Meghnadabadha Kavya, Vol. I.

Arabic.

Tarikhi Taimoori.

Dewani Hammasah.

Persian.

Akhlaqi Jallali.

Hafiz.

Urdu.

Fisanahi Ajaib.

Dewani-Souda, ... Published Selections.

Hindi.

Toolseydoss's Ramayan.

Sabhabilas.

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhasun.

Hitopadesha, (whole).

Sutton, ... History of Orissa, (whole)

Chanakya, ... Sarsungra. (Omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Shakspeare,... ... Merchant of Venice.

Milton, ... { Samson Agonistes. Lycidas.

Scott, ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Macaulay's Essays,... { 1. War of Succession in Spain.
2. William Pitt.
3. The Earl of Chatham.

Campbell, ... Rhetoric, Book 2nd, Chaps. 5 to 7.

Bacon, ... Novum Organum, Book I. Kitchin's translation, Oxford University Press.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Ajax.

Herodotus, ... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace, ... Odes, Book III. Satires, Book II.

Cicero, ... Oratio Pro Archia.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.

Psalms, I—XLI.

Isaiah, I—XXXIX.

Daniel, I—VII.

Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.

Kadambari,... ... Part I.

Sahitya Durpana, ... Book VII.

Bengali.

Nobinkissen Banerjee, Natural Theology.

Ramcomul Bhuttacharjee, Translation of Bacon' Essays.

Arabic.

Tarikha Taimoori.

Dewani Hammasah.

Persian.

Akhliqi Jallali.
Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Atish.
Fisaneh-i-Ajaib.

Hindi.

Toolsee Doss' Ramayan, (whole).
Sobhabilash, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhashun.
Hitopadesh, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).
Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Shakspeare,...	...	Othello.
Akenside, ...	...	Pleasures of the Imagination, Book III.
Scott, ...	...	Marmion.
Bacon, ...	...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Macaulay, ...	...	Essay on Madame D'Arblay.
Campbell, ...	...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chaps. 5 to 7.
Sir James Macintosh,		Speech on the trial of Peltier for a Libel on Bonaparte.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	...	Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace, ... Epistles, Book II. Ars Poetica.
Juvenal, ... Book X.
Tacitus, ... Annales Book I. Agricola.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.
Sahitya Durpan, Book X.

Bengali.

Sarvadarsana Sangraha, pp. 43—112.
Charupatha, Part 3rd.

*Arabic.**

*Persian.**

*Urdu.**

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).
Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, FOR 1864.

Languages.

Chaucer, ... Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer, ... Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.

* Not yet selected.

Shakspeare,...	...	Henry IV Part I.; Macbeth.
Raleigh, ...	...	History of the world, Book V. First 3 Chapters.
Bacon, ...	...	Advancement of Learning.
Davis, ...	...	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne, ...	...	Vulgar Errors.
Locke, ...	...	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey, ...	...	Madoc.
Campbell, ...	...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke, ...	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott, ...	...	Ivanhoe.
Brougham, ...	...	Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle, ...	...	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

History.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Hume, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Smith's Lectures on History, 14th, 20th; including a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period as in Russell* with Hallam's History of literature for the period.

* Part I. Letters 75, 76, and 77.
Part II. Letters 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 19.

2. Constitutional History as in Hallam, with the introductory Chapters in Blackstone on the Constitution.

3. Political Economy, in McCulloch's Elements and in J. S. Mill.

4. History of Civilization, in Guizot.

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier.
The Hon'ble Henry Byng Harington.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles E. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble William Grey.
} *Ex-Officio.*

The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor.
Prince Golam Mohammud.
William Gordon Young, Esq.
Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
Thomas Thomson, Esq., M. D.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Captain William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
The Rev. William Kay, D. D.
The Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M. A.
The Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D.
Moulvie Mohammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M. B.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
George Turnbull, Esq.
E. Lodge, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Kt.
Major George Chesney
William Theobald, Esq.
John Newmarch, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Captain A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
J. Macpherson, Esq., M. D.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
J. Goodeve, Esq.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F.R.C.S.E.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Col. H. M. Durand, C. B.
E. H. Lushington, Esq.
Major W. E. Warrand.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.
Rajah Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Rama Nauth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Lieutenant-Col. J. P. Beadle.
Thomas Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Cowar Harendra Krishna.

SYNDICATE.

President.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Members.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
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The Rev. J. Mullens, D. D.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.

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The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
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Rajah Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.

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The Hon'ble C. B. Trevor.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
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J. Newmarch, Esq.

F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
J. Goodeve, Esq.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Moulvie Abdool Lutteef Khan Bahadoor.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

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Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
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S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier.

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Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq. M. A.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey.

Major George Chesney.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
Col. H. M. Durand, C. B.
Major W. E. Warrand.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A.

Registrar.

H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A. *(on leave.)*
The Rev. J. Richards, M. A. *(Officiating.)*

EXAMINERS FOR 1862-63.

ARTS.

English and Classics.	Rev. J. Richards, M. A. Rev. W. C. Fyfe, M. A. Rev. J. Cave Browne, M. A. J. Graves, Esq. (Senior).
Sanscrit and Bengali.	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A. Rev. Loll Behari De. Pundit Ramgati Nyarutno.
Hindi and Oorya, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Persian, Arabic and Urdu.	Captain W. N. Lees, LL.D.
History & Geography.	E. B. Cowell, Esq., M. A. J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A.
Mathemat. & Nat. Phil.	The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A. R. Thwaytes, Esq., B. A. Major J. G. Medley. H. Blochmann, Esq.

Mental & Moral Science.	George Smith, Esq. J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq.
Physical Science.	F. N. Macnamara, Esq. M. D. S. B. Partridge, Esq.

M. A. Degree Examination.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
R. Thwaytes, Esq., B. A.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.

History.

The Rev. W. Kay, D. D.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M. A.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.

Mental and Moral Science.

The Rev. J. Mullens, D. D.
George Smith, Esq.
J. T. Wheeler, Esq.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.

B. L. & L. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

G. S. Fagan, Esq. A. G. Macpherson, Esq.	Barristers-at-law.

L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Anatomy, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ...	F. N. Macnamara, Esq. M. D.
Botany and Materia Medica,	T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery, ...	N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,...	J. Ewart, Esq. M. D.

M. D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English and Mental and Moral Science, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Medicine (including Practice of Physic) and Midwifery,	N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.

Academic Costume for Graduates.

Graduates may wear either a College Cap and Silk Gown similar to those in use in the English Universities, or Silk Scarfs and Pagrees.

The Caps are to be of black cloth with black silk tassels.

The colours of the Gowns, Scarfs and Pagrees for the different degrees are to be as follows :—

For a Doctor, or Master in any of the Faculties, Purple.

For a Bachelor in any of the Faculties, Black.

For a Licentiate in any of the Faculties, Maroon.

GRADUATES.

M. D.

In Alphabetical order.

Chunder Coomar Dey,	...	1862	Medical College.
Juggobundo Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Mohendro Lall Sircar,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.

M. A.

Beereshur Mitter,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Juggeshur Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Mookerjee,	..	1863	Ditto ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Prosono Coomar Bose,	.	1863	Ditto ditto.
Romanauth Nundy,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.

B. L.

Callica Doss Dutt,	...	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Depart.)
Debendro Narain Bose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Juddunath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.

Protab Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Radha Gobind Moytro,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Soorjee Narain Sing,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Tara Prosonno Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Tarucknauth Dutt,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.

1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

*Opendro Nauth Mitter,	...	Presy.	Coll. (Law Dept.)
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Rama Nauth Nundy,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Omirto Loll Chatterjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Sircar,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Boycunto Nauth Paul,	...	Ditto	ditto.

1863.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Brojendro Coomar Seal,	...	Presy.	Coll. (Law Dept.)
Mohendro Lall Seal,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Aughor Nauth Ghose,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Kedar Nauth Muzumdar,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Tara Prosono Doss,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Isher Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	Ditto	ditto.

* Gold Medallist for 1862.

B. A.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ahmed,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Bhola Nauth Paul,	...	1859	Ditto.
Callica Doss Dutt,	...	1860	Ditto.
Gooroo Prosaud Sein,	...	1863	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	...	1863	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Jogessur Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Ditto.
Nobin Kishto Mookerjee,	...	1860	Ditto.
Nobinkissen Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Omirto Lall Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Omirto Lall Paul,	...	1863	Ditto.
Omur Nauth Bose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Shama Churn Gangooly,	...	1860	Ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	...	1860	Ditto.
Tara Prosad Chatterjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Tara Prosonno Mookerjee,	...	1860	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Dutt,	...	1860	Ditto.
Troyluckhya Nauth Mitter, (No. 1)		1863	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Anuntoram Ghose,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Bama Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Beereshur Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Bhoirab Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Bhobani Churn Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Paul,	...	1861	Ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Sein,	...	1863	Ditto.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	...	1862	Ditto.
Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Debendro Narain Bose,	...	1860	Ditto.

Debendro Lall Bose,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Denesh Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Deno Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1863	Teacher, Jonye School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Dukhina Prosaud Bose,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Evans, R. W.,	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Goopee Nauth Banerjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Hurro Loll Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Ishur Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	...	1860	Ditto.
Judoo Nath Bose,	...	1858	Ditto.
Judoo Nath Chatterjee,	...	1860	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Kader Nauth Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosono Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	...	1860	Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Prosaud Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Kisto Comul Bhuttercharjee,	...	1860	Sanskrit College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Lal Gopaul Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Civil Engineering College.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	...	1862	Presy. Coll.
Mohindro Laul Seal,	...	1862	Ditto.
Mutty Laul Sircar,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,	...	1860	Ditto.
Nuffor Chunder Bhutto,	...	1863	Ditto.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Ogore Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	...	1862	Teacher.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Peary Lall Gooho,	...	1863	Ditto.
Phillips, A. S.,	...	1863	Teacher, La Martiniere Coll.
Poresh Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.

Protab Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Radha Gobind Moytro,	...	1859	Ditto.
Radha Nauth Bysack,	...	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Raj Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Ramrutton Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Roby Chunder Gangolly,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Rojoni Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1862	Teacher.
Roma Nauth Nundy,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Sree Canto Mullick,	...	1863	Ditto.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Ditto.
Tara Prosonno Doss,	...	1862	Ditto.
Tara Bilash Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto.
Tiery, F. T. H.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Troyluckhya Nauth Mitter, No. 2,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Umbica Churn Bhose,	...	1862	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjee,	...	1858	Presy. Coll.	(Law Dept.)
Anund Gopaul Palit,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Aushootoss Dhur,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, C.,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, G.,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Greeja Sunker Doss,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Hurryhur Mookerjea,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.

Kader Nauth Chatterjea,	...	1858	Presy. Col. (Law Dept.)
Kader Nauth Dutt,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kally Mohun Doss,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Loll Chowdry,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadhub Bose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Probha Chunder Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Ruttun Loll Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Sreenath Mitter,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.

1862.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Prosonno Coomar Sen,	...	Private Student.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,*	...	Ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	Ditto.

LICENTIATES.

In Medicine and Surgery.

FIRST DIVISION.

Kalla Chand Halder,	...	1863	Medical College.
Keyt, F.,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kooh, E. L.,	...	1862	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	...	1861	Ditto.
Nittyanund Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,	...	1863	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	...	1861	Ditto.

Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Bolly Chunder Sen,	...	1863	Ditto.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Docowry Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Roy,	...	1861	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kopilessur Chowdry,	...	1861	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Bose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Monee Laul Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Nundo Loll Dhole,	...	1862	Ditto.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Radhica Persaud Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Ram Lall Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	...	1863	Ditto.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	...	1862	Ditto.
Udhur Chunder Doss,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Law.

Hem Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Chunder Cally Ghose,	...	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Doorga Mohun Doss,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Gobin Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.

Jodoo Nauth Roy,	...	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	...	1861 Ditto ditto.
Luckhy Churn Bose,	...	1861 Ditto ditto.
Nilmadhub Sein,	...	1861 Ditto ditto.

1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Mirtoonjoy Roy,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Shib Cunder Chatterjea,	...	Ditto ditto.
Promotho Nauth Mookerjea,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Kissen Doyal Koy,	...	Private Student.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bungseedhur Sen,	...	Ditto ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee,	...	Private Student.
Nilmadhub Mookerjee,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Munu Loll Chatterjee,	...	Private Student.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

*Toolsey Doss Seal,	...	Presy. College, Law Dept.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Roma Nath Seal,	...	Presy. College, Law Dept.
Mutty Lall Banerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
†Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	Ditto ditto.
†Bama Churn Banerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	...	Ditto ditto.

* Awarded with a special prize for superior merit.

† Have been admitted to the degree of L. L.

Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee,	...	Presy. College, Law Dept.	
Shib Chunder Muzumdar,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Banerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Nil Madhub Bose,	...	Ditto	ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Examination in Medicine.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandernaike, A. W. D.,	...	1859	Calcutta	Medical College.
Bensley, E. C.,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
Carbery, J.,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Daly, J.,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
Doorga Doss Roy,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Kamikhya Nauth Acharjee,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
Koch, E. L.,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Kopilessur Chowdry,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Lukhenarain Roy,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Mackertich, S.,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Mohindro Lall Sircar,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Monèe Laul Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Nittyanundo Nundy,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Radharomun Roodro,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Rajkristo Banerjee,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Tyler, J.,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Uder Chunder Doss,	...	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Vanderstratten, W. J.,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.

1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	Calcutta Medical College.
Baney Madhub Bose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	...	Ditto ditto.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	Medical College.
Junnorunjon Paul,	...	Ditto ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	...	Ditto ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjea,	...	1857	Calcutta Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Bama Churn Chatterjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Beepin Behary Bose,	...	1857	Ditto ditto.
Behary Lall Bahadoory,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Bhola Nauth Mullick,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,	...	1857	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjea,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Boly Chunder Sen,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Cally Brommo Banerjea,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Deno Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Dhurmodoss Bose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Docowry Ghose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Gopal Chunder Deb,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Lahory,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.

Gopal Chunder Roy,	...	1863	Calcutta Medical College.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter (Junior,)	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter (Second,)	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Guddadhur Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Gungadhur Kurmokar,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Hera Laul Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Hodgkinson, E. R.	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Hoff, G.,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Mohun Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Hurrish Chunder Banerjea,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Kissen Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Judoobhooshun Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose (Second,)	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Kader Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Kally Kissen Ghose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Kashekinkur Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Keyt, F.,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kishory Mohun Sen,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Kistodhone Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Luckhy Narain Bose,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Luckhy Narion Lahory,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Monohur Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nim Chunder Goopto,	...	1857	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Laha,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nobo Gopal Roy,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nundo Laul Dhole,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Poorno Chunder Bysack,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Prosonno Gopal Bose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.

Radhica Persaud Chatterjee,	...	1858	Calcutta	Medical College.
Raj Coomar Coodoo,	...	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Rajkisto Ghosal,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.
Rajkissen Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Rajkissen Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Lall Dey,	...	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Laul Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Russick Lall Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Chatterjea,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Lahoory,	...	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Shumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	...	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	...	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Tariney Churn Dutt,	...	1857	Ditto	ditto.

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

*Deno Nath Sen,	...	1861	Calcutta	Civil E. College.
Mothora Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Jadub Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Calcutta	Civil E. College.
Boycunto Nath Dey,	...	1861	Ditto	ditto.

* Gold Medallist for 1861.

1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Ram Rutton Muzumdar,	...	Calcutta C. E. College.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	...	Ditto ditto.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	...	Ditto ditto.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	...	Ditto ditto.
Ram Kissen Mookorjee,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Parbutty Churn Mitter,	...	Calcutta C. E. College.
Soorjee Coomar Pundit,	...	Ditto ditto,
Saut Cowry Chatterjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	...	Ditto ditto.
Benode Chand Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Koonjo Behary Chowdry,	...	Ditto ditto.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mohendra Lal Chundra,	...	Ditto ditto,
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Ditto ditto.

First Examination in Arts.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1861.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee,	...	Presidency College.
Toylockho Nauth Mitter, (No. 1,)		Ditto.
Forbes, A. H.,	...	Doveton College.
Omur Nath Bose,	...	Presidency College.
Sagur Chand,	...	Agra College.
Otool Chunder Mullick,	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	...	Ditto.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	...	Kishnagur College.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Presidency College.
Debendro Lall Bose,	...	Ditto.

Chunder Narain Singh,	...	Presidency College.
Gooroo Prosad Sen,	...	Ditto.
Prosunno Badana Mitter,	...	Benares College.
Kanoy Lall Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly College.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	...	Kishnagur College.

1862.

Rashbehary Ghose,	...	Presidency College.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	...	Sanscrit College.
Kashub Nath Bishee,	...	Presidency College.
Oma Canto Chatterjee,	...	Ditto.
Chunder Nath Bose,	...	Ditto.
Chunder Coomer Doss,	...	Ditto.
Kally Churn Banerjee,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bhoobunmohun Porel,	...	Ditto ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	...	Presidency College.
Baneymadub Dey,	...	Ditto.
J. F. Blumhardt,	...	Kishnagur College.
W. S. Simmons,	...	Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Amolak Chand,	...	1861	Teacher.
Anunto Ram Ghose,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Atma Ram,	...	1862	Agra College.
Aukhil Chunder Sen,	..	1861	Dacca College.
Bagram, G. J.	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Balkishun,	...	1862	Agra College.
Banee Madhub Mitter,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Beer Chunder Doss,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Bhobanee Churn Dutt,	...	1861	Ditto.
Bhobany Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Berhampore College.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Boikunto Nauth Sen,	..	1861	Ditto.
Bonnaud, W.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Brito, Cristopher,	..	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Brojendro Coomar Banerjea,	...	1862	Sêrampore College.

Bullo Ram Mullick,	...	1861	Hooghly College.
Bunwary Lall Sen,	...	1861	Ditto.
Biddyadhur Dass,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Charu Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	1862	Medical College.
Chunder Mohun Sen,	...	1862	Dacca College.
DeAlwis, I. J.	...	1862	Queon's College, Colombo.
Debendro Nauth Roy,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Pyne,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Sen,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Dias, E.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Doorga Doss Ghose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Dukhina Prosad Bose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Eshan Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
George, J. S.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Gobindo Chunder Seal,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Gordon, B. D.,	...	1861	Teacher.
Gouri Sunkur Chatterjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur college.
Gridhari Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Presidency college.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Hameed-ood-deen Ahmed,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Haran Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Hari Narain Raya,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Hem Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Kishnagur college.
Hem Nauth Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Benares College.
Herumbo Laul Goshammy,	...	1861	Presidency college.
Hurrogopaul Sircar,	...	1861	Ditto.
Hur Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Hur Mohun Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Ishan Chunder Singh,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Medical college.

Janoky Nauth Mookerjee,	1862	Kishnagur College.
Joggeshur Chunder,	1862	Hooghly College
Joygobindo Shome,	1862	Free Church Institution.
Juddogopal Bose,	1862	Presidency College.
Joddoo Nauth Singh,	1862	Hooghly College
Juggut Doorlub Mozoomdar,	1862	Dacca College
Kally Narain Raha,	1861	Ditto
Kally Prosonno Mookerjee,	1861	Presidency College.
Kally Podo Goopto,	1862	Free Church Institution.
Kally Prosonno Chatterjee,	1862	Hooghly College.
Kanny Loll Seal,	1862	Presidency College.
Kanti Chunder Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Karunamoy Banerjee,	1862	Benares College.
Kasi Prosonno Ghuttuck,	1861	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Mitter,	1861	Presidency College.
Keshub Deb Sandyal,	1861	Benares College.
Kessub Chunder Roy,	1862	Hooghly College.
Khetter Mohun Sen,	1861	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.,	1861	St. Paul's School.
Kirkpatrick, C , ...	1862	Ditto.
Kishori Mohun Chatterjee,	1862	Doveton College.
Kissen Nauth Roy,	1862	Presidency College.
Kopali Prosonno Mookerjee,	1862	Kishnagur College.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	1861	Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	1861	Ditto.
Krishno Chunder Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto.
Kulleda Prosaud Mookerjee,	1861	Hooghly College.
Luckhi Narain Dass,	1861	Kishnagur College.
Madhaba Chunder Deva,	1861	Benares College.
Mahomed Diam,	1861	Presidency College.
Mohendro Lall Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Mohinee Mohun Burdun,	1861	Dacca College.
Mohes Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1862	Ditto
Mudhusudun Roy,	1861	Presidency College.
Mutty Laul Dey,	1862	Civil Engineering College.
Mutty Laul Mitter,	1862	Medical College.
Nibarun Chunder Mookerjee,	1862	Presidency College.
Nilambur Mookerjee,	1861	Sanscrit College.

Nilmoney Doss,	.	1862	Hooghly College.
Nobin Kisson Mookerjee,	..	1861	Presidency College.
Nobo Kissore Sein,	.	1861	Dácca College.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee,	..	1862	Kishnagur College.
Nolit Chunder Sein,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Norohoree Mookerjee,	.	1862	Ditto.
Nuffer Chunder Bhutto,	..	1861	Ditto.
Nundo Lal De,	. .	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Obhoya Doss Bose,	..	1862	Ditto.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	..	1861	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	. .	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
Okhoy Coomar Sandel,	..	1862	Dacca College.
Ombica Churn Banerjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Omerto Lall Paul,	...	1861	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick,	..	1862	Hooghly College.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	...	1862	Civil Engineering College.
Paul, B.,	. .	1862	St. Xavier's College.
Peary Laul Gooho,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Peary Laul Roy, (Junior)	.	1861	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Sen,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Peters, C. T.,	..	1862	Serampore College.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Prem Chund Mullick,	...	1862	Ditto.
Probhat Chunder Sen,	...	1862	Teacher.
Promoth Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Protab Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Dey,	...	1862	Ditto.
Pundit Ajodhya Nauth,	. .	1861	Agra College.
Radha Bullub Paul,	...	1861	Hooghly College.
Radha Kristo Sen,	..	1861	Berhampore College.
Raj Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,	..	1861	Teacher.
Ram Lall Banerjee,	..	1861	Hooghly College.
Ram Doss Mookerjee,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
Ram Loll Gangooly,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Roby Chunder Gangooly	...	1861	Ditto.

Roheny Coomar Bysack,	. .	1861	Dacca College.
Rohim Buksh,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Roma Prosunno Singh,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Roodroo Canto Biswas,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
Rooke, H.,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Sandel, M. L.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Sanwal Senha,	...	1862	Benares College.
Seetul Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Ditto.
Shama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Shamuldhun Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto.
Sham Laul Haldar,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Aich,	. .	1861	Dacca College.
Shib Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Shitul Prosaud Gupt,	...	1861	Benares College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	...	1861	Ditto.
Shumboo Chunder Naug,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Sree Kanto Mullick,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Surba Nund Doss,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Tara Bilash Mittro,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Tara Prosaud Dutt,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Tareny Churn Ghose,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Palit,	...	1862	Ditto.
Tincowry Neogy,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Troylokho Nauth Mitter, (No. 2,)		1861	Presidency College.
Twidale, G.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Woma Kanth Doss,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Womesh Chunder Sen,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Womesh Chunder Singh,	...	1862	Hooghly College.

Entrance Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdool Jubber,	...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Kadir,	..	1860	Mudrissa College.
Abdool Quadir,	...	1859	Sarun School.
Abdool Razack,	..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Rohaman,	...	1857	Ditto.
Abdool Ruheem,	...	1860	Mudrissa College.
Abdoor Ruzzack,	...	1862	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Adams, H.,	...	1861	Private Student.
Ahmed,	...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ajodhya Pershad,	..	1859	Ajmere School.
Ali Hafiz,	...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Ameen Oodeen Ahmed,	...	1859	Commillah School.
Ameer Ali,	..	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Amerto Loll Roy Chowdry,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Annund Coomar Surbadhicarry,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Annund Loll Roy,	.	1858	Ditto.
Annund Lall Sen,	...	1859	Ditto.
Annund Chunder Sen,	..	1859	2nd Master, Furreedpore School.
Annund Chunder Roy,	..	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Anund Mohun Bose,	..	1862	Mymensingh School.
Arratoon, J. H. W.,	..	1857	La Martiniere.
Ashootosh Mitter,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Ashootosh Mookerjee,	..	1858	Ditto.
Ashootosh Mookerjee,	...	1861	Jonye Training School.
Aukheel Chunder Sein,	...	1859	Chittagong School.
Bacharam Chatterjee,	..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Bacharam Mookerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Baneymadhub Bose,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Baneymadhub Dey,	...	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madhub Paul,	..	1861	Free Church Ins., Calcutta.
Baney Madhub Dutt,	.	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Beddy, J. C.,	...	1861	Teacher.
Benode Chund Mookerjee,	..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Beraja Prosaud Bose,	...	1862	Taky Aided Schooll.

Bhobany Churn Dutt,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1857	Ditto.
Bhoirub Chunder Bose,	...	1857	Free Church Institution.
Bholanath Banerjee,	...	1857	Civil Engineering College.
Bholanath Dutt,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Bhola Nath Paul,	...	1858	Head Master, Ranaghat School.
Bhola Nauth Roy,	...	1862	Benares College.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Raha,	...	1859	4th Master, Burrisal School.
Bhoobun Mohun Dutt,	...	1860	Teacher, Ranaghat School.
Bhoobun Mohun Lahoory,	...	1860	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Porel,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose,	...	1858	Hd. Master, Mymg. School.
Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1857	Dacca College.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose,	...	1859	7th Master, Dacca College.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Burrisal School.
Biprodos Banerjee,	...	1858	Chittagong School.
Biprodass Chatterjee,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Bireshur Bose,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Bireshur Halder,	...	1859	Ditto.
Bireshur Mitter,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Blumhardt, J. F.,	...	1860	Private Student.
Boikantonath Dey,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Boycunto Nauth Paul,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Boycunto Nauth Goshamy,	...	1862	Khanakhal Krishnagur Anglo-Sanskrit School.
Boycunto Nauth Roy,	...	1862	Tagooria Aided School.
Boikantonath Sen,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Bonomally Dutt,	...	1857	Colootolloh Branch School.
Brojendro Coomar Banerjee,	...	1857	Serampore College.
Brojokissore Bose,	...	1859	Master, Bhaugulpore Sch.
Brojo Mohun Roy,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Budry Doss,	...	1857	Delhi College.
Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Bunko Behari Gupto,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Bunnomally Banerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Burroda Prosonno Shome,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Busunto Coomar Ghose,	...	1857	Jessore School.
Callica Doss Dutt,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Cally Churn Ghose,	...	1857	Ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Cally Krishna Ghose,	...	1857	General Assemby's Ins.
Cally Churn Banerjee,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Cally Nath Chatterjee,	..	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Prosonno Roy,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Bur Biswas,	...	1862	Seal's Free College.
Cally Puddo Sen,	..	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1862	Syedpore Aided School.
Cally Prosonno Bose,	...	1862	Burisal School.
Cally Coomar Sen,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Calimohun Chowdry,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Calinath Dey,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Canie Loll Mookerjee,	..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Carleton, C.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Cashee Prosonno Mitter,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Charu Chunder Dutt,	..	1860	Hindu School.
Chooney Lall Doss,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chooney Lall Sen,	..	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Madhub Ghose,	.	1857	Presidency College.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,		1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Nath Ghose,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Chunder Coomar Dutt,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Chunder Seekhur Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Chunder Mohun Banerjee,	...	1859	2nd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Chunder Cant Sein,	...	1859	Head Master, Rungpore Training School.
Chunder Coomar Moytro,	...	1859	Barrackpore School.
Chunder Coomar Doss,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	...	1860	Barrackpore, School..
Chundermohun Doss,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Chunder Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Teacher, Bullagur Aided School.
Chundi Churn Bose,	...	1857	Dacca College.

Chundoo Lall,	...	1857	Delhi College.
Coutto, J. R.,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Coylash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Bancoorah School.
Crump, H. W.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
DeAlwis, T. J.,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
DeAlwis, W. H.,	...	1860	Ditto.
Deare, W.,	...	1857	St. Paul's School.
Debender Narain Bose,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Debendro Lall Shome,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
DeCruz, H.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, L. W.,	...	1857	Ditto.
DeCruz, R.,	...	1857	Ditto.
DeLiverea, H.,	...	1857	Bishop's College.
Denobundoo Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Denonath Sen,	...	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Denonath Mookerjee,	...	1859	Teacher, Jonye School.
Denonath Bose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Denonath Pyne,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Denonath Bose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Deno Nauth Dhur,	...	1862	Teacher.
Deno Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Seal's Free College.
Doorgamohun Dass,	.	1859	Presidency College.
De Rhe Phillipe, G. W.	...	1862	Doveton College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Dwarka Nauth,	..	1861	Teacher.
Dwarka Nath Banerjee,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjea,	...	1857	Teacher, OotorparahSchool.
Dwarka Nath Bysack,	..	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nath Dey,	...	1857	Head Master, Garden Reach Aided School.
Dwarka Nath Mitter,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nath Roy,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Dwarka Nauth Naug,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Elder, P. E.,	..	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Ethmam Hosein,	...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Evans, R. W.,	...	1857	Bishop's College.
Fink, W.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Foley, W. R.,	...	1862	Ditto.

Forbes, A.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Fuzlut Baree,	...	1860	Hooghly Collegiate School.
George, J.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Gilbert, Edwin,	...	1858	Patna High School.
Gobin Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobin Chunder Seal,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Gobin Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Gobindo Chunder Ruckhit,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Gobindo Prosaud Roy,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Godadhur Chowdry,	...	1861	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Goluck Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Gonesh Chunder Chowdry,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Goopee Nauth Banerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly college.
Goopee Nauth Goopto,	...	1861	Midnapore School.
Goopee Mohun Bysack,	...	1862	Teacher.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ooterparah School.
Gooroodoyal Singh,	...	1857	Teacher, Sanscrit College.
Goroo Doss Banerjee,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Gooroodoyal Doss Gupto,	...	1862	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea,	...	1858	Head Master, Chittagong School.
Gopaul Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Gopal Chunder Goopto,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Gopal Loll Mitter,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Boroe Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Jajoor Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Lall Seal,	...	1862	Oriental Seminary.
Gordon, B. D.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Gosto Behary Mullick,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Gour Mohun Bysack,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Govind Chunder Mitter,	...	1858	Berhampore College.
Gowry Sunker Dey,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Gray, H. D.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Gray, A. C.,	...	1859	Ditto.
Greesh Chunder Coondoo,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.

Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Grish Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1861	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Grish Chunder Dey,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Jajoor Aided School.
Gungadhur Acharjee,	..	1859	Hd. Master, Connogur Sch.
Gunga Prosad Mookerjee,	..	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Gunesh Chunder Singho,	...	1862	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Gunnendernath Tagore,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Hanby, H. T.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	...	1857	Ooterparah School.
Hem Nath Muzoomdar,	...	1860	Benares College.
Hem Chunder Roy,	.	1859	Cuttack School.
Hera Loll Banerjea,	..	1857	Hindu School.
Hera Lall Biswas,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Herumbo Loll Gossamy,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Hit Kishore,	...	1862	Agra College.
Hore Krishna Chatterjee,	..	1862	Sanscrit College.
Hungsessur Mookerjee,	..	1859	Purulia School.
Hurinarain Roy,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss,	...	1861	Ditto.
Hurish Chunder Gangooly,	...	1862	Hindu School,
Hurro Nath Bose,	...	1860	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hurrololl Roy,	..	1858	Colootollah Branch School.
Hurrogopaul Sircar,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Choitono Ghose,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurry Churn Doss,	..	1860	Teacher, Bancoorah School.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	.	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurry Bullub Bose,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Hyder Hossein,	...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Ishan Chunder Ghose,	...	1857	Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Singh,	...	1857	Ditto.
Ishan Chunder Nundee,	...	1857	Teacher, Hindu Charitable Institution.
Ishan Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Isher Chunder Naug,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Isher Chunder Khashnavish,	...	1862	Pogose School.

Ishree Pershaud,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Ishur Chunder Chuckerbutty,	.	1859	Presidency college.
Ishur Chunder Bose,	...	1858	Chittagong School.
Issur Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1859	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	.	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jadub Chunder Day,		1859	Presidency college.
Jadub Chunder Doss,		1857	Burdn. Maharaja's School.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	.	1861	Kishnagur college.
Janokinath Sein,		1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Jewett, H. A.,		1862	Doveton College.
Jodoo Nauth Bose,	.	1857	Presidency college.
Jodoo Nauth Ghose,		1861	Teacher.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,		1860	Ditto.
Jogessur Ghose,	.	1861	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Jogender Chunder Ghose,	.	1857	Hindu School.
Jogendro Nauth Bose,	. .	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Joy Gopal Sing,	.	1859	Gya School.
Joygopal Bose,		1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Joygopal Singh,	.	1862	Free Church Institution.
Juddoonath Roy,		1859	Presidency college.
Judoo Nath Chatterjee,	.	1859	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,		1859	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Banerjee,		1862	Sanscrit college.
Judoo Nauth Mitter,		1862	Free Church Institution.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,		1862	Furreedpore School.
Juggeshur Mookerjea,		1858	Metropolitan college.
Juggo Bundoo Banerjee,		1861	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Juggut Bundoo Goho,	.	1861	Teacher.
Kadernath Dutt,		1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Kallachand Holdar,	.	1857	Presidency college.
Kally Churn Chatterjea,		1858	Burrisal School.
Kally Mohun Gooptu,		1857	Presidency college.
Kally Prosonno Mookerjee,		1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kally Narain Raha,		1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Kanti Chunder Mitter,	.	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,		1860	Sanscrit college.
Kanye Laul Seal,		1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Kartick Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Teacher, Noral School.

Kartic Chundor Paul,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Kashy Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Kishnagur college.
Kassenath Mookerjee,	...	1857	Dacca college.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Kedar Nauth Doss,	...	1862	Tribani Training School.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Jessore School.
Keith, W. G.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kesava-Deva Sundylia,	...	1859	Benares college.
Keshub Chundor Doss,	...	1861	General Assembly's Ins.
Keshub Nath Bishee,	...	1860	Beauleah School.
Keshub Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	...	1859	Civil Engineering college.
Khetternath Bhuttacharjea,	...	1857	Ditto.
Khetter Pal Doss,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Khetter Persad Mookerjea,	...	1858	Presidency college.
Khetter Gopal Roy,	...	1862	Bhagulpore School.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Kirkpatrick, C.,	...	1861	St. Paul's School.
Kishory Lall Sircar,	...	1861	Furreedpore Sceool.
Kishory Lall Chowdry,	...	1862	Jonye Training School.
Kissory Mohun Sein,	...	1859	Seal's college.
Kissory Mohun Chatterjee,	...	1860	Doveton college.
Kisto Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Kisto Chunder Roy,	...	1857	Presidency college.
Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee,	...	1857	Sanscrit college.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Kopali Prosonno Mookerjea,	...	1860	Syedpore Aided School.
Koonjo Behary Chuckerbutty,	...	1859	Teacher, Kishnaghur coll.
Korali Churn Sircar,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Koylash Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	L. M. S. Ins. Bhowanipore.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Krishna Chunder Doss Doss,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Krishna Chunder Sanial,	...	1862	Beauleah School.
Kisto Choitono Bhoomic,	...	1861	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Kisto Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School
Kristo Mohun Dey,	...	1859	Chinsurah Grammar Sch.
Kristodhun Banerjee,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.

Kuleem-oor Ruhman,	...	1860	Mudrissa college.
Kuramut Hossein,	...	1862	Bareilly college.
Kurunamoy Banerjee,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Lackersteen, M. R.,	..	1862	Doveton college.
Lalgopal Dutt,	...	1858	Presidency college.
Latto Lall Mitter,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	...	1857	Bishop's college.
Lolit Mohun Chatterjee,	...	1857	Doveton college.
Lolit Mohun Roy,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Luckhynarain Bysack,	...	1859	Presidency college.
Luckhynarain Doss,	...	1859	Kishnaghur college.
Ludovici, E.,	...	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Luckhi Chunder Doss,	...	1857	Chittagong School.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Civil Engineering college.
Madhub Chunder Deba,	...	1859	Benares College.
Mendes, L. A.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Mirtoonjoy Roy,	..	1860	Presidency College.
Mohammed Ali,	...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mohammed Azghur,	...	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohamed Diem,	..	1859	Mudrissa College.
Mohamed Ahmed,	...	1860	Ditto.
Mohender Chunder Dutt,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Mohendernath Ghose,	...	1859	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Mohindro Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Kisnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Mohendronath Bose,	...	1857	Presidency college.
Mohendronath Mitter,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Mohendro Nauth Bose (Junior),	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohindro Nauth Gupto,	...	1862	Syedpore Aided School.
Mohinder Loll Mitter,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohim Chunder Joardar,	...	1862	Pubna School.
Mohiney Mohun Roy,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Monmoth Nath Chatterjee,	...	1860	Ooterparah School.
Mothoor Nath Bose,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Mothoora Nath Burmono,	...	1858	Medical College.
Mothoora Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Teacher.
Mudden Mohun Bysack,	...	1859	Hindu School.

Mujeebor Ruhman,	...	1860	Colingha Branch School.
Mutiloll Chowdry,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Mutiloll Dey,	...	1859	Civil Engineering College.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	...	1858	Privately educated.
Mutty Loll Sircar,	...	1858	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Mutty Lall Kuar,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Mutty Lall Roy Chowdry,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860	Ditto.
Nemy Churn Bose,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Neelambur Mookerjee,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Nilmadhub Banerjee,	...	1859	Teacher, Barrackpore Sch.
Nil Madhub Mitter,	...	1857	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Nilmony Banerjea,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Nilmony Coowar,	...	1858	Ditto.
Nilmony Dey,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Nilmony Dhur,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Nilmony Kooar,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Nilmony Doss,	...	1860	Hooghly Branch School.
Nilmony Mookerjee,	...	1861	Sanscrit College.
Nittanund Nundy,	...	1857	General Assembly's Ins.
Nobin Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	...	1859	Teacher, Burdwan Raja's School.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	...	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Boral,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee,	...	1860	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Nobo Kristo Gangooly,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Nullitbullub Seal,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Nundo Coomar Bhuttacharjee,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Nundo Lall Sen,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nundo Lall Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nurrendro Nauth Chowdry Roy,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.

Nursing Paul,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Obeyesekere, J. P.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Bullagur Aided School.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	...	1861	Calcutta Training School.
Obhoy Doss Bose,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Odeutollah,	...	1859	Mudrissa College.
O'Donel, J. H.	...	1862	Doveton college.
Okhilnath Roy,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicarry,	...	1861	Sanscrit College.
Okhoy Chunder Sircar,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Oma Churn Addy,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Oma Churn Dutt,	...	1857	Chittagong School.
Omernath Bose,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Churn Dutt,	...	1859	L. M. Society's Institution.
Omesh Chunder Sannyal,	...	1861	Benares College.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1857	Cal. Fr. Ch. Ins.
Omirtololl Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Omirtololl Paul,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Omirtololl Mitter,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Omur Nauth Bose,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	...	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Oprocash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Private Student.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	...	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Parbutty Coomar Mitter,	...	1857	Ditto.
Partridge, S. C.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Paul, B.,	...	1859	La Martinere College.
Peary Mohun Banerjee,	...	1859	4th Master, Baraset School.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Peary Loll Bose,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Peary Loll Roy,	...	1859	Beauleah School.
Pemberton, W. B.,	...	1861	Doveton College.

Peters, L.,	...	1859	Serampore College.
Peterson, C.,	...	1862	St. Paul's School.
Philips, A.,	...	1857	La Martinere.
Philips, D. H.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Pitumber Dey,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Poresh Chunder Sircar,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Poornanundo Mitter,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Poorno Chunder Sircar,	...	1859	Serampore College.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Poornoo Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Sulkea Aided School.
Prankisto Doss,	...	1859	Chittagong School.
Preo Nath Bose,	...	1861	Bora Aided School.
Preonath Dutt,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Preo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Preo Nauth Mullick,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Probhat Chunder Sen,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Promoda Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Prosono Coomar Roy,	...	1862	Sulkea Aided School.
Prosono Coomar Sen,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Master, Sanscrit College.
Prosonno Badan Mitter,	...	1859	Benares College.
Prosunno Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Teacher, Sanscrit College.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Prosonno Coomar Doss,	...	1857	Chittagong School.
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	...	1857	Lon. Missy. Socy.'s Inst.
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Protab Chunder Dey,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Protap Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Protool Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.
Purmeshur Dyal,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Radhabinode Dutt,	...	1857	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Radha Gobind Dutt,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Radha Gobind Mytro,	..	1857	Presidency College.
Radhakisto Sen,	...	1859	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Radha Nauth Bysack,	...	1857	Oriental Seminary.

Radhicaprosunno Mookerjea,	...	1858	Privately educated.[School.
Raj Coomar Roy,	...	1859	Head Master, Barrackpore
Rajendro Coomar Bose,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Rajendronath Bose,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Rajendronath Roy,	...	1857	Ditto.
Rajkissen Paramanic,	...	1859	Ditto.
Rajkrishna Mitter,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Rajkristo Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Rajkristo Gupto,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Rajkisto Mookerjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Raj Mohun Bose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Raj Mohun Banerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Raj Mohun Dey,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Raj Narain Singh,	...	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Rakhal Doss Roy,	...	1861	Ooterparah School.
Rakhal Doss Dutt,	...	1862	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Ram Churn Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Ramgopaul Chakee,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Ramjodoo Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Ramloll Bose,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Ramloll Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Ramloll Mishree,	...	1857	Patna High School.
Ramloll Dey,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Ramloll Mookerjee,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Ramrutten Moozoomdar,	...	1859	Civil Engineering College.
Rebsch, C. S.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Rhedoy Nauth Bundo,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Robinson, J.,	...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
Roby Chunder Gangooly,	...	1859	Krishnagur collegiate Sch.
Rohim Buksh,	...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rohim Buksh,	...	1859	Bansbria Free Church Branch School.
Rojoni Nauth Mitter,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Roma Nauth Nundy,	...	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Roma Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.

Romesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Rojonee Coomar Dutt,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Russick Behary Biswas,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Russick Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Russomoy Soor,	...	1862	Barrackpore School.
Sadhoo Chunder Seal,	...	1859	13th Master, Dacca coll.
Sadut-oollah,	...	1860	Colingha Branch School.
Sagur Chand,	...	1859	Agra College.
Sanghi Mull,	...	1862	Lahore School.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	...	1857	Cossipore Aided School.
Sarodapersad Chatterjee,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Sarodapersaud Sen,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Persaud Sen Goopto,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Serajut Islam,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Seymour, T.	...	1862	Doveton College.
Shama Churn Gangooly,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Sham Chund Dhur,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Sham Loll Mitter,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Sham Loll Bysack,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Sham Loll Dutt,	...	1862	Noral Aided School.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
Shama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Shama Churn Sen,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Shamloll Halder,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Shibbo Puddo Chowdry,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Gui,	...	1860	Paikparah School.
Shib Chunder Shome,	...	1862	Teacher.
Shisseer Coomar Ghose,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Shitta Nath Mookerjea,	...	1859	Head-Master, Chukdegee Aided School.
Shomenath Mookerjea,	...	1857	Sanscrit College.
Shoodhungso Bhoosun Roy,	...	1862	Cossipore Aided School.
Shoshebhoosun Sein,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	...	1861	Teacher.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.

Shreesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Siddessur Bose,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Siddessur Banerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Simon, J. P. A.,	...	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Sitti Kanto Mullick,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Academy.
Smith, W. A.,	...	1859	La Martinere.
Sohun Loll,	...	1861	Barreily College.
Sonaton Bysack,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Soorender Nath Chatterjea,	...	1860	Hooghly Branch School.
Soorjee Coomar Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	...	1859	Ditto.
Sreekant Mullick,	...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreenath Banerjee,	...	1859	Head Master, Comercolly School.
Sree Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Sree Nauth Mitter,	...	1862	Cal. Training Academy.
Sree Kristo Mookerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Stephen, A. J.,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Stephen, M. J.,	...	1857	Ditto.
Stevens, G.,	...	1859	La Martiniere.
Sturmer, E.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Sumboo Chunder Roy,	...	1857	Privately educated.
Sumbhoo Chunder Nag,	...	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Surrut Chunder Doss,	...	1859	Master, Furreedpore Sch.
Surrut Chunder Sen,	...	1861	Teacher.
Surut Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Surut Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Bulluty Aided School.
Suttendernath Tagore,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Syed Hossein,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Sykes, G. S.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Tacoor Doss Rukhit,	...	1862	Teacher.
Taffazzal Hossein,	...	1860	Tribanee Training School.
Tarabeelash Mitter,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Tarabur Mitter,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Tarachand,	...	1857	Delhi College.
Tara Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Tara Prosad Roy,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Tara Prosonno Banerjee,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.

Tara Prosand Chatterjee,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Tara Prosonno Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Tara Prosonno Roy,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Tareney Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Tarinee Kanto Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Tariney Persaud Roy,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Taruck Nauth Dutt,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Tribhowun Singh,	...	1859	2nd Master, Gya School.
Toylokho Nath Bhur,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Troyluckonath Mitter,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Toolsey Doss Seal,	...	1860	Private Student.
Toolsey Doss Seal,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Toolsey Prosad,	...	1859	Sarun School.
Toylokho Nauth Paul,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Academy.
Troylokho Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Twidale, H.,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Tyler, J. W.,	...	1857	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	1858	Hindu School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	...	1859	Librarian, Howrah School.
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Umbica Churn Banerjea,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Utull Chunder Mullick,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Waller, E. D.,	...	1858	Doveton College.
Wemicke, J. A.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Womesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Wooma Canto Chatterjee,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Woomakanth Doss,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Wooma Nath Sen,	...	1861	Bauleah School.
Woopendro Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Wray, G. O.,	...	1859	Private Student.
Wuheedoodden Ahmed,	...	1862	Mudrissa College.
Zuhoor Alum,	...	1860	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdool Hameed,	...	1862	Mudrissa College.
Abdool Hye,	...	1861	Colingah Branch School.
Abdoollah,	...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Adoollah Fyaz,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.

Abdool Wohab,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Addy Churn Roy,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Adawlut Khan,	...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Adawlut Khan,	...	1858	Ditto.
Addynath Mitter,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Affzil Hossein,	...	1859	Teacher, Kishnagur Mission School.
Ahmed,	...	1861	Mudrissa College.
Altuff Hossein,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Amirto Loll De,	...	1862	Calcutta College.
Amoluk Chand,	...	1859	Ajmere School.
Amurnath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Beauleah School.
Andrews, R.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Andrews, C.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Anthonisz, A. H.,	...	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Anund Loll Bose,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Anundloll Bhadoory,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Anundmohun Bose,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Anundo Coomar Roy,	...	1861	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Anundo Lall Gangooly,	...	1861	Sheebsagur School.
Anuntodeb Banerjee,	...	1862	Tribanee Training School.
Arratoon, L. J.,	...	1860	La Martiniere.
Arathoon, C. W.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Ashootosh Ghose,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Ashootosh Mullick,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Ashootosh Addy,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Ashootosh Bose,	...	1862	Jessore School.
Ataver Ruhman,	...	1862	Colingah Branch School.
Atkinson, A. T.,	...	1859	Cuttack School.
Atkins, T. D.,	...	1861	Medical College.
Atma Ram,	...	1860	Agra College.
Attygalle, J.,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Ditto.
Audhor Chunder Doss,	...	1857	General Assembly's Inst.
Audhor Chand Bose,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aughore Nath Additto,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Aughore Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.

Aughorenath Ghose,	...	1858	Hooghly collegiate School.
Aughorenath Banerjee,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Aughorenath Dutt,	...	1859	Midnapore School.
Aughore Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Aughore Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Augustine, J.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Aujoodhynath,	...	1859	Agra College.
Aukhil Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Aukhil Chunder Wadder,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Aukhoy Chunder Chowdhry,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Aukhoy Coomar Sandel,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Aumolia Churn Mookerjee,	...	1860	Seal's College.
Aunoda Prosaud Roy Chowdry,	...	1861	Teacher.
Aunodopersaud Sen,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Aunnoda Churn Bose,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Aunnoda Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Aunundo Behary Sen,	...	1861	Commillah School.
Aunundo Coomar Saniel,	...	1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Aunundo Mohun Dutt,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Aunundo Chunder Goho,	...	1860	Chittagong School.
Aunundo Nath Ghose,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Aununto Ram Ghose,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Aushootosh Chatterjee,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Aushootosh Goopto,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Aushootosh Moitry,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Aushootosh Naug,	...	1860	Balasore School.
Autool Kristo Bose,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.
Autool Kristo Naug,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Azeemooddeen,	...	1862	Mudrissa College.
Babenau, P. W.,	...	1860	St. Paul's School.
Bacharam Ghose,	...	1861	Calcutta Training School.
Bachoo Loll,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Bagram, G. J.,	...	1859	La Martiniere College.
Balkishun,	...	1860	Agra College.
Bama Churn Banerjea,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Bama Churn Palit,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Bama Churn Chatterjee,	...	1860	Baraset School.

Bama Churn Paramanic,	...	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Bamachurn Chatterjee,	...	1859	Barasot School.
Bama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Bama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Konnugger School.
Banee Madhub Mookerjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Baneymadhub Mojoomdar,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Baneymadhub Chuckerbutty,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Baneymadhub Roy,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Baneymadhub Mitter,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Baneymadhub Singh,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School.
Banerjee, C. N.	...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Banerjee, P. N.	...	1861	Ditto.
Baneshur Banerjea,	...	1862	Jonye Training School.
Baney Madhub Dass,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Baranoshee Roy,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Baroda Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1861	Bancoorah School.
Bedhoobudden Banerjee,	...	1859	Konnugger Aided School.
Beer Chand Dey,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Beer Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Beeressur Paulit,	...	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Beernursing Dey,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Beglar, J.,	...	1860	Dacca College.
Beharyloll Bhadory,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Beharyloll Gangooly,	...	1859	Bally Aided School.
Beharee Loll Mitter,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Beharyloll Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Beharyloll Chunder,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Behary Loll Ghose,	...	1861	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Sch.
Behary Loll Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Tribany Training School.
Beharyloll Sen,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
Behary Laul Chowdry,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Behary Laul Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Burdwan Raja's School.
Behari Loll Baboo,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Behari Loll Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Behari Loll Chutto,	...	1862	Bora Aided School.

Behari Loll Mookerjee,	...	1862	Barrackpore School.
Behareeloll,	...	1859	Agra College.
Bejoy Kristo Mookerjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Mozufferpore School.
Benode Behary Bhadoory,	...	1861	Private Student.
Benode Beharry Dey,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Benode Behary Gangooly,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Benud Behari Doss,	...	1862	Oriental Seminary.
Benwarry Sen,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Bose,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Bepin Behary Burral,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Bepin Mohun Sen,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Bepin Behari Dhole,	...	1862	Cossipore Aided School.
Bepin Behari Dutt,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Bepin Behari Roy,	...	1862	Dacca Collegiate School.
Beven, T. E.,	...	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bharun Persaud,	...	1862	Delhi School.
Bhobanee Doss Neogy,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Bhobani Churn Mookerjee,	...	1860	Kandi, Private School.
Bhobani Persand Sen,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Bhobani Churn Bose,	...	1862	Oriental Seminary.
Bhobany Sunker Sein,	...	1859	Furreedpore School.
Bhobendronarain Nundy,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Bhobonath Nath Banerjee,	...	1861	Syedpore Aided School.
Bhoirub Chunder Addy,	...	1857	Doveton College.
Bholanath Doss,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Bholanath Bose,	...	1860	Ditto.
Bholanath Doss,	...	1860	Russapuglah School.
Bholanath Bose,	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Bhola Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Takey Aided School.
Bhola Nauth Mookerjea,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Bhoobun Mohun Goopto,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Bhoobun Mohun Doss,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ooterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Neogy,	...	1860	Hooghly College.
Bhoobun Chunder Paul,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.

Bhoobun Mohun Roy,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Sen,	...	1862	Oriental Seminary.
Bhooputty Chatterjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Bhoot Nauth Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Cossipore School.
Bhuggobutty Churn Sen,	...	1861	Cuttack School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Kallyparah School.
Bidadhur Doss,	...	1859	Pogose School.
Bidadhur Ghose,	...	1860	Mymensing School.
Binodebehary Biswas,	...	1858	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Binode Gopal Ghose,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Biprodoss Bhadoory,	...	1858	Furreedpore School.
Bipro Doss Mookerjea,	...	1862	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Biressur Chuckerbutty,	...	1859	2nd Master, Bora Aided School.
Biressur Banerjee,	...	1858	Ooterparah School,
Biressur Dawn,	...	1861	C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Bishwari Nauth,	...	1861	Joy Narain's College.
Bisheshur Doss,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Bisheshur Singh,	...	1861	Seal's College.
Biseshur Roy,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Biseshur Sen,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Bissala Churn Mullick,	...	1859	Midnapore School.
Bissesser Chatterjee,	...	1859	Russapuglah School.
Bissessur Sicdar,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Bissessur Mookerjee,	...	1860	Baraset School.
Bishto Churn Dass,	...	1862	Jessore School.
Bit Chunder Putnaik,	...	1860	Cuttack School.
Bogola Prosono Muzumdar,	...	1861	Noacolly School.
Bonnaud, W.,	...	1860	Bishop's College.
Bonomally Singh,	...	1859	Cuttack School.
Bonomally Dutt,	...	1860	Teacher, Bancoorah Sch.
Bonomally Ghose,	...	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Boodh Sen Singh,	...	1861	Gya School.
Bootamull,	...	1861	Private Student.
Bootamull,	...	1861	Umritsur School.
Borodaprosad Ghose,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Boycant Nauth Mitter,	...	1860	Ditto Ditto.
Boycunto Nath Doss,	...	1861	Sylhet Mission School.

Boycunto Nauth Dutt,	...	1862	Seebpore Anglo-Vernacular School.
Braj Bhusan Doss,	...	1861	Benares College.
Brij Lall,	...	1861	Lahore Mission School.
Brindabun Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Brindabun Chunder Mundle,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Brito, C.,	...	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	...	1858	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Brojendro Nauth Ghosal,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Brojo Behary Shome,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Brojobullub Mitter,	...	1859	Bancoorah School.
Brojo Coomar Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Brojo Laul Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	L. M. S. Ins. Bhowanipore.
Brojo Gopal Ghose,	...	1860	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Brojololl Bannerjee,	...	1859	Jonye School.
Brojo Laul Haldar,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Brojo Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Calcutta Hindu Academy.
Brojo Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Brojonath Mookerjea,	...	1858	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Brojonath Shaw,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Brojonath Gangooly,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Brojendro Nath Chunder,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Bulban Singh,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Bulloram Mullick,	...	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bully Chand Sen,	...	1859	Medical College.
Bungo Chunder Naug,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Bungo Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Bungsee Dhur Sen,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Bungshee Loll,	...	1862	Bhaugulpore School.
Bunkobehary Seal,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Bunkobehary Bose,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Bunkobehary Paul,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bunko Behary Sircar,	...	1861	Puruleah School.
Bunko Behari Nauth,	...	1862	Jessore School.
Bunko Behari Mitter,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Bunnomally Mullick,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Burroda Kanto Biswas,	...	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.

Burroda Prosaud Doss,	...	1860	Paikparah School.
Buroda Chunder Banerjea,	...	1862	Sulkea School.
Buroda Canto Mookerjea,	...	1862	Private Student.
Burrodaprosad Chatterjee,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Bussunt Chunder Doss,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Busunto Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Bussuntololl Sein,	...	1859	Pogose School.
Butto Behari Banerjea,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Bykunto Nath Sein,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Byrne, V. P.,	..	1859	Doveton College.
Byrne, H.,	..	1859	St. Paul's School.
Caddy, A. E.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Callybur Mookerjea,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Churn Bundoo, (Sr.)	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Cally Coomar Bagchee,	...	1861	General Assembly's Inst.
Cally Coomar Banerjee,	...	1861	Private Student.
Cally Coomar Goopto,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Bancoorah School.
Cally Doyal Bose,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Cally Mohun Ghosal,	...	1861	Teacher.
Cally Mohun Ghose,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Cally Mohun Goopto,	...	1860	Ditto.
Cally Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Cally Nath Chowdry,	...	1860	Beauleah School.
Cally Nath Dhur,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Cally Persaud,	...	1857	Patna High School.
Cally Persaud Kor,	...	1860	Midnapore School.
Cally Podo Goopto,	...	1860	Bansbariah Free Church Branch School.
Cally Prosono Chatterjee,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Cally Prosono Sircar,	...	1861	Baraset School.
Cally Coomar Doss,	...	1859	Furreedpore School.
Cally Sodoy Gangooly,	...	1861	Ooterparah School.
Cally Sunker Dutt,	...	1861	Furreedpore School.
Cally Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Cally Comul Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Boroe School.
Cally Coomar Chatterjea,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Cally Doss Banerjea,	...	1862	Bora School.

Cally Doss Dass,	...	1862	Comillah School.
Cally Doss Dass,	...	1862	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Cally Kishore Shome,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Cally Nauth Biswas,	...	1862	Oriental Seminary.
Cally Nauth Banerjea,	...	1862	Ooterparah School.
Cally Prosad Sandel,	...	1862	Private Student.
Cally Prosonno Bose,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Cally Prosonno Chowdry,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Cally Prosonno Chowdry,	...	1862	Burdwan Raja's School.
Cally Prosonno Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Campagnac, J. A.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Canty Churn Chowdry,	...	1859	Private Student.
Canty Money Dutt,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Cashy Kinkur Mitter,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Cassinath Ghosaul,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Chand Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Chendi Loll, S.	...	1862	St. Thomas' College.
Chhagun Loll,	...	1861	Ajmere School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	...	1859	Ditto.
Chooney Loll Seal,	...	1860	Cossipore School.
Chooney Laul Dutt,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Academy.
Chotee Loll,	...	1860	Bareilly College.
Chuckerdhur Persaud,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Chundee Churn Banerjee,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1860	Ranaghat Aided School.
Chunder Canto Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Teacher.
Chunder Canto Ghose,	...	1861	Cal. Training Academy
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,	...	1861	Dwarbassiny School.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Chunder Canto Roy,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Chunderkanto Roy,	...	1858	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Chunder Coomar Dey,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Cant Mitter,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly,	...	1860	Pubna School.
Chunder Canto Ghose,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Chunder Canto Mitter,	...	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Chunder Canto Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch.

Chunder Mohun Goswamy,	...	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Chunder Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1861	Benares College.
Chunder Mohun Sen,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Chunder Narain Singh,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Chunder Nath Roy,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Chunder Nauth Bose,	...	1860	Oriental Seminary.
Chunder Nath Chowdry,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Nauth Roy,	...	1860	Beauleah School.
Chunder Sekur Doss,	...	1861	Jerat Aided School.
Chunder Sekur Sannyal,	...	1861	Ditto.
Chunder Sekur Coondoo,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Chunder Sekur Gangooly,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Chunder Bhoosun Roy,	...	1862	Bauleah School.
Chunder Canto Woopadhya,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Kant Bose,	...	1862	Teacher.
Chunder Nauth Mitter,	...	1862	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Chunder Sakhur Bose,	...	1862	Ditto Ditto.
Chundy Prosaud Gangooly,	...	1861	Sarun School.
Chura Mull,	...	1861	St. John's College, Agra.
Clarke, H. H.,	...	1860	Teacher, Lahore School.
Cofil Ooddin,	...	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Comolakanto Sen,	...	1860	Chittagong School.
Comola Canto Sen,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Comulkissen Ghose,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Concannon, J. G.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Coloodaprosad Sen,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Cranenburgh, A. B.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Cranenburgh, D. E.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Craven, J.,	...	1859	La Martiniere College.
D'Alwis, A.,	...	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dabee Churn Paul,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Dall Chand,	...	1861	Bareilly College.
Damodur Doss,	...	1861	St. John's College, Agra.
Daniel, A.,	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	Jessore School.
Debenbro Lall Bose,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Debendro Nath Bose,	...	1861	Oriental Seminary.

Debendro Nath Banerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Debendro Nath Ghose,	...	1861	Jessore School.
Debendro Nath Mullick,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Debendro Nath Mullick,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Debendro Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1859	Pubna School.
Debendernath Roy,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
DeCruz, G. E.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
D'Cruz, J. A.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deen Doyal Mookerjee,	...	1861	Howrah School.
Degambur Canoongoe,	...	1860	Chittagong School.
Degumbur Sannyal,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Denobundhu Mohuntee,	...	1861	Pooree School.
Denobundhu Sen,	...	1861	Bangla bazar branch Sch.
Dennonath Banerjee,	...	1858	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Denobundo Dey,	...	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Denonath Banerjee,	...	1859	Culna Free Church branch School.
Denonath Bose,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Deno Nath Chuckerbutty,	..	1861	Mymensing School.
Deno Nath Dey,	...	1861	Benares College.
Denonath Dutt,	...	1859	Ex-Student Furreedpore School.
Deno Nath Mookerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Denonath Sen,	...	1858	Ditto.
Denonath Doss,	...	1860	Paikparah School.
Denonath Sen,	...	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
DeVos, F. E.	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Debey Proshaud,	...	1862	Bhaugulpore School.
Denobundoo Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Deno Nauth Dey,	...	1862	General Assembly's Institution.
Deno Nauth Gangooly,	...	1862	Konnugger School.
Deno Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Barrackpore School.
Dheer Narain Roy,	...	1861	Bhaugulpore School.
Dhone Kristo Ghose,	...	1861	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Dhone Coomar Sircar,	...	1862	Colootolah branch School.
Dhononjoy Roy,	...	1860	Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	...	1858	Hindu School.

Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Dias, E.,	...	1860	Bishop's College.
Dirckze, P. J.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dissont, A.,	...	1862	Doveton Colllege.
Docoury Ghose,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Dole Gobindo Lyack,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar Branch Sch·
Doorga Churn Chatterjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Churn Ghose,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	1858	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Doorga Doss Dostadar,	...	1859	Chittagong School.
Doorga Doss Mookerjee,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Doorga Doss Tolapatro,	...	1861	Commillah School.
Doorga Mohun Ghose,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Doorga Persaud Banerjee,	...	1859	Private Student.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Doorga Churn Ghose,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Doorga Doss Ghose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Doorga Persaud Mookerjee,	...	1860	Lon. Miss. Socy.'s Institution, Bhowanipore.
Doorga Churn Chatterjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Doorga Churn Moitry,	...	1862	Noacolly School.
Doorga Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Tagooria School.
Doorga Doss Banerjea,	...	1862	Bora School.
Doorga Doss Doss,	...	1862	Chittagong School.
Doorga Doss Bagchee,	...	1862	Bauleah School.
Doorga Nauth Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Doorgasunker Doss,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Douglas, W. C.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Doyal Chunder Seal,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School
Doyal Chunder Paul,	...	1862	Ditto.
Doyalkissen Ghose,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Doyanath Ghose,	...	1858	Hindu School.
D'Silva, R.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Dukhenaprosad Bose,	...	1859	Takee Aided School.
Dutt, Roger,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.

Dwarkanath Banerjea,	...	1858	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Dwarka Nath Dutt,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Dwarka Nath Dutt,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee,	...	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nath Ghosaul,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Dwarka Nath Roy,	...	1861	Midnapore School.
Dwarkanath Sircar,	...	1859	Fureedpore School.
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Dwarkanath Sing,	...	1860	Ditto Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Banerjea,	...	1862	Bulluty School.
Dwarka Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	...	1862	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Eshan Chunder Cooar,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Eshan Chunder Berra,	...	1859	Midnapore School.
Ethrington, Williams,	...	1858	Serampore College.
Evans, C. T.,	...	1862	Private Student.
Fakeer Chunder Ghose,	..	1861	Hindu School.
Fakeer Chand Roy,	. .	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Fowle, J.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Franciscus, J. W.,	...	1861	St. Thomas' oll. Colombo.
Fonindro Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Futtick Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Fyez Buksh,	...	1859	Ditto Ditto.
Gasper, M.,	...	1861	St. Paul's School.
Ghonesh Chunder Chunder,	...	1860	Bengal Academy.
Gleeson, E.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Gleeson, H. A.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Gobin Churn Sen,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar branch Sch.
Gobind Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860	Seal's College.
Gobind Chunder Ghose,	. .	1860	Calcutta Training School.
Gobind Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Gobind Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860	Jonye Training School.
Gobind Chunder Bysack,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Gobind Pershaud,	...	1862	Bhaugulpore School.

Gobindo Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Gobindo Nath Sen,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Goburdhun Paul,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Gocool Behary Mitter,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Gocul Doss,	...	1862	Agra College.
Golap Laul Doss,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Golokemohun Ghose.	...	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Goluck Nauth Baboo,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Gomes, J. A.,	...	1860	Bengal Academy.
Gones Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Gonesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Gooroo Churn Doss,	...	1860	Private Student.
Gooroo Lall Dey,	...	1861	School Master.
Gooroonath Sen,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Prosad Sen,	..	1859	Mymensing School.
Gooroo Prosaud Doss,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea,	...	1858	Metropolitan College.
Gopaul Chunder Biswas,	...	1857	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Bysack,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto.
Gapal Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Gopal Doss, 2nd,	...	1861	Umritsur School.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	...	1861	Sulkea Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Gopal Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Chunder Lahory,	...	1859	Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjea,	...	1858	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Gopal Chunder Pal,	...	1859	Bally Aided School.

Gopal Chunder Paray,	...	1859	Bograh School.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Daw,	.	1859	Ooterparah School.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt,	. .	1859	2nd Master, Syedpore Aided School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Jonye Training School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Paikparah School.
Gopaul Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Gopaul Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Chutto,	...	1860	Tribanee Training School.
Gopaul Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Hindu Charitable Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	Alipore Anglo-Vernacular School.
Gopaul Chunder Gosain,	...	1860	Serampore College.
Gopaul Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Sandel,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	...	1862	Alipore School.
Gopal Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Cal. Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Ghosal,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjea,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Kissen Ghose,	...	1862	Konnugger School.
Gopal Kisto Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Boroe School.
Gopal Loll Bysack,	...	1862	Private Student.
Gopauldoss Sein,	...	1858	Hindu School.
Gopee Canto Roy,	...	1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Gopal Lochun Mitter,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Gora Chand Doss,	..	1861	Furreedpore School.
Goruck Nath Misser,	.	1860	Bhaugulpore School.
Gossian Doss Dutt,	.	1861	Midnapore School.
Gossie Doss Doss,	...	1859	Burdwan Raja's School.
Gosto Behary Dey,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Gourang Soonder Muzumdar,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Gour Churn Doss,	...	1860	Sylhet Mission School.
Gour Mohun Doss,	...	1860	Calcutta Training School.
Gour Mohun Dey,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.

Gouri Sunker Ghosal,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Gouri Sunker Chatterjee,	...	1859	Bancoorah School.
Gouri Sunker,	...	1859	Sarun School.
Gouri Comul Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Russapuglah School.
Gratiaen, E. S.,	...	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Gravin, G.,	...	1861	Medical College.
Greesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1858	Colootollah Branch School.
Gregory, R.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Gregory, G.,	...	1860	Bishop's College.
Greve, E. C.,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Gridhari Bose,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Grinder Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Furreedpore School.
Grinder Mullick,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Howrah School.
Grish Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	...	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Grish Chunder Mitter, (Junior,)	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Grish Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Bancoorah School.
Grish Chunder Sircar	...	1859	Dacca College.
Grish Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Grish Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	...	1860	General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Hooghly College.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Grish Nath Sircar,	...	1860	Bancoorah School.
Grish Chunder Bhur,	...	1862	Berhampore College.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Teacher.
Grish Chunder Dey,	...	1862	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Grish Chunder Dhur,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Guddadhur Gorrian,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.

Guddadhur Doss,	...	1862	Pooree School.
Gunga Narain,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Gunga Nath Roy,	...	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Gunga Churn Dey,	...	1859	Ditto Ditto.
Gunga Dost Goho,	...	1860	Mymensing School.
Gurudoyal Gupto,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Gyan Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Hameed-ooddeen,	...	1860	Mudrissa College.
Haradhone Ghose,	...	1859	Cuttack School.
Haran Chunder Doss,	...	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Haran Chunder Doss,	...	1862	Baraset School.
Haran Chunder Naug,	...	1862	Calcutta Hindu Seminary.
Harris, H.,	...	1859	Agra College.
Harris, T.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Haritarun Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Hazari Mal,	...	1860	Ajmere School.
Heera Lall,	...	1862	Teacher.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Hem Chunder Nundun,	...	1861	Ditto Ditto.
Hem Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Bhutto,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Hem Canto Deb,	...	1860	Ooterparah School.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Russapuglah School.
Hem Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860	Barrackpore School.
Hem Chunder Koondoo,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Moonshee,	...	1862	Jonye Training School.
Hemango Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Hemendronath Tagore,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Hemunto Coomar Ghose,	...	1860	Medical College.
Heraloll Ghose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Hera Loll Banerjee,	...	1861	Jonye Training School.
Heraloll Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.

Herat, P.,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Herumbo Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1858	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Hickey, Robert,	...	1858	Bishop's College.
Hodgkinson, E.,	...	1859	Medical College.
Hookoomut Roy,	...	1857	Delhi College.
Humeedooddeen Ahmed,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Hur Churn Nundy,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Hur Chunder Biswas,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Hurdeo Persad,	...	1861	Barrielly College.
Hurdeo Behary,	...	1861	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurjeebhoy Manickjee,	...	1860	St. Paul's School.
Hurkissore Doss,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Hurkissore Sen,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Hurmohun Bose,	...	1860	Mymensing School.
Hurrish Chunder Bhuttacharjoe,	..	1861	Sanscrit College.
Hurrish Chunder Bagchee,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Hurrish Chunder Chowdry,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Hurrish Chunder Chakee,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Hurrish Chunder Sircar,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Hurrish Chunder Roy,	...	1859	Burdwan Raja's School.
Hurrish Chunder Roy Chowdry,	..	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Hurrish Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hurrish Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Sanscrit College.
Hurro Chunder Sen,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Hurro Doss Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Hurro Gobindo Mookerjee,	...	1861	Bancoorah School.
Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Hurrogopaul Sen,	...	1860	Benares College.
Hurrokanth Bagchee,	...	1857	Berhampore College.
Hurrokissen Doss,	...	1860	Pooree School.
Hurromohun Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Hurronath Roy,	..	1860	Doveton College.
Hurry Churn Bose,	...	1859	Alipore School.
Hurry Churn Dutt,	...	1860	Seal's College.
Hurry Churn Roy,	...	1861	School-master.
Hurryhur Doss,	...	1859	Private Student.
Hurrymohun Banerjee,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.

Hurrymohun Banerjee,	...	1861	Benares College.
Hurrymohun Goho,	...	1859	Pogose School.
Hurrymohun Saniel,	...	1859	Comercolly School.
Hurrymohun Bose,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Hurrymohun Lahory,	...	1859	Bogra School.
Hurry Narain Banerjee,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Hurrynath Mozoomdar,	...	1858	Berhampore College.
Hurrypersad Ghuttuck,	...	1858	Commillah School.
Hurry Doss Chatterjee,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hurry Mohun Sen,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Hurry Nauth Doss,	...	1860	Comercolly School.
Hurry Persad Banerjee,	...	1860	Burrisaul School.
Hurry Prosad Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Hurry Mohun Doss,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Hurry Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hurryhur Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ooterparah School.
Hurry Nauth Moytry,	...	1862	Coomercally School.
Hurry Mohun Sandel,	...	1862	Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
Hyde, H.,	...	1860	St. Paul's School.
Indro Chunder Muzumdar,	...	1862	Tribanee Training School.
Indro Narian Prodhana,	...	1862	Alipore School.
Ishan Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Benares College.
Ishan Chunder Banerjee,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Ishan Chunder Hoam,	...	1860	Mymensing School.
Ishen Chunder Sing,	...	1859	Colingha branch School.
Isser Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Private Student.
Ishwar Chunder Nundee,	...	1859	Chittagong School.
Jadoogopaul Bose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Pramanic,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	...	1861	Hindu charitable Inst.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Jadub Chunder Goshamy,	...	1862	Gowhatty School.

Jadub Chunder Mustowfee,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Jageshur Triwari,	...	1861	Benares College.
Jamaloodeen,	...	1862	Lahore School.
James, G.,	...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Janokey Nath Mookerjee,	...	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Janoky Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Janoky Nauth Pauray,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Janokeyloll Roy,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Janoky Nath Gangoolly,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Jattra Mohun Doss,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Jayesinghe, H. D.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Jebun Madhub Dey,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Jeebun Gopal Banerjee,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Jodoo Lall Mullick,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Jodoonath Bose,	...	1861	Boroe Aided School.
Jodoo Nauth Chowdry,	...	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Jodoo Nath Doss,	...	1861	Jerat Aided School.
Jodoonath Ghose,	...	1857	Colootollah branch School.
Jodoonath Mitter,	...	1857	Privately educated.
Jodoonath Bose,	...	1860	Baraset School.
Jodoonath Doss,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Jodoonath Mookerjee,	...	1860	Jonye Training School.
Jodoonath Mookerjee,	...	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Jodoonath Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Pubna School.
Jodoonath Singh,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Jodoonath Singh,	...	1860	Teacher, Nobodhia School.
Jogender Nath Roy,	...	1861	Noral Aided School.
Jogender Nath Roy,	...	1861	Hooghly branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Jogesh Chunder Chowdry,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Medical College.
Jogessur Chunder,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Joggendronath Mookerjee,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Jogendro Mohun Muzumdar,	...	1862	Paikpara Aided School.
Jogendro Nath Sen,	...	1862	Hallishur School.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Johnson, R.,	...	1860	Serampore College.
Joy Gopaul Ghose,	...	1861	General Assembly's Inst.

Joygopaul Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Joygobind Shome,	...	1860	Sylhet Mission School.
Joygopal Rokhit,	...	1860	General Assembly's Inst.
Joyloll Doss,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Joykisto Patnaik,	...	1859	Pooree School.
Juddoo Gopaul Banerjee,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Juddoo Gopaul Bose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Juddoonath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Serampore College.
Juddoonath Sircar,	...	1859	Kishnagur College.
Joddoonath Bose,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Juddoonath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Juddoonath Banerjee,	...	1859	3rd Master, Konnogur aided School.
Judoo Bhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Judoo Nundun Sen,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Judoo Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Private Student.
Judoo Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Bagnaparah School.
Judoo Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Judoo Nauth Bagchee,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Judoo Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1862	Barrackpore Aided School.
Judoo Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Acdmy.
Judoo Nauth Ghosal,	...	1862	Sulkeah Aided School.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Konnuggur Aided School.
Judoo Nauth Sircar,	...	1862	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Juggesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Juggeshur Chatterjee,	...	1861	Culna Free Ch. branch Sch.
Juggeshur Sircar,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Juggobundoo Mitter,	...	1861	Calcutta Training School.
Juggobundo Roy,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Juggobundoo Sen,	...	1861	Bangla bazar branch Sch.
Juggobundoo Ghose,	...	1860	General Assembly's Inst.
Juggobundoo Mullick,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Juggobundoo Gangooly,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Juggobundoo Bhudro,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Juggobundoo Laha,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Juggomohun Dey,	...	1860	Sylhet Mission School.

Juggomohun Mytee,	...	1861	Midnapore School.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	...	1859	Chittagong School.
Jugguth Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Burrisal School.
Juggut Chunder Sandel,	...	1862	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Juggut Chunder Shome,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Juggutdoorlub Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Pubna School.
Juggutsunker Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Furreedpore School.
Jumna Doss,	...	1861	Ajmere School.
Junarunjun Paul,	...	1859	Toltollah Seminary.
Jwala Prosad,	...	1861	Agra College.
Kadereshur Banerjee,	...	1859	Culna Free Church branch School.
Kadernath Banerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Kadernath Banerjee,	...	1859	Konnuggur Aided School.
Kadernath Banerjee,	...	1860	Howrah School.
Kadernath Bose,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Kadernath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Hooghly branch School.
Kadernath Dutt,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Kadernath Ghose,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Kader Nauth Paul,	...	1861	Barripore Aided School.
Kadernath Truffder,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Kadernath Saniel,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Kadernath Chatterjee,	...	1857	Bally Aided School.
Kadernath Mozoomdar,	...	1858	Cossipore Aided School.
Kallachand Banerjee,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Kallee Churn, 1st,	...	1861	Bareilly College.
Kallikissen Banerjee,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Kally Churn Coondoo,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Kally Churn, 2nd,	...	1861	Barreily College.
Kally Churn Ghosaul,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Kallyprosonno Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Kally Prosono Mookerjee,	...	1861	Bareily College.
Kally Coomar Coondoo,	...	1858	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Kally Doss Bagchee,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Kallypodo Chatterjee,	...	1858	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Kallyprosonno Mookerjee,	...	1859	Khumargachee Aided Sch.
Kallyprosonno Gangooly,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Kallyprosonno Ghosaul,	...	1858	Sanscrit College.

Kallynath Mitter,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Kallyprosonno Dey,	...	1859	Cossipore School.
Kally Sunker Gooho,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Kamikhanath Acharjea,	...	1858	Medical College.
Kangali Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic,	...	1860	Chuckdiggy School.
Kanti Bhoosun Banerjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Kanye Loll Seal,	...	1861	Seal's College.
Kanny Loll Nundy,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Karunaratne, J.,	...	1861	Queen's College, Colombo
Kashee Nauth,	...	1861	Gya School.
Kashy Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Kashy Cant Pramanic,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Kashi Prosonno Ghuttuck,	...	1859	Benares College.
Kashi Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Kashi Kristo Banerjee,	...	1862	Baraset School.
Kashi Canto Sen,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Kayamuddin,	...	1861	Benarès College.
Kedarnath Dutt,	...	1859	Medical College.
Kedir Nauth Dutt,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Kedir Nauth Doss,	...	1859	Serampore College.
Kedarnath Mitter,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedarnath Ghose,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Kedarnath Ghose,	...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Kedarnath Goopto,	...	1861	Private Student.
Kedar Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Sulkeah School.
Kedar Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Benares College.
Kedar Nauth Mookerjea,	...	1862	Sookchur Aided School.
Kedar Nauth Roy,	...	1862	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Kedar Nauth Sen,	...	1862	Bauleah School.
Kediressur Dutt,	...	1860	Hooghly College.
Keith, J. N.,	...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Kesava Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Benares College.
Keshub Loll Laheree,	...	1861	Howrah School.
Keshub Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ooterparah School.
Kessubloll Bose,	..	1859	Jessore School.
Kessub Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.

Khetter Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Khetter Mohun Dey,	...	1861	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Ghose,	...	1858	Colootollah branch School.
Khetter Mohun Roy,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Khetter Mohun Seal,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School
Khetter Mohun Singh,	...	1861	Hindu School
Khetter Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Baraset School
Khetter Mohun Sein,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Khetternath Mitter,	...	1859	Ooterparah School
Khetter Chunder Bose,		1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch
Khetter Nauth Bose,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Khetter Gopal Paul,	...	1862	Hindu School
Khetter Mohun Turrufdar,	...	1862	Sookchur Aided School.
Khodabuksh Khan,		1860	Ditto Ditto
Kiernander, C,	...	1859	St Paul's School.
Kiernander, W,	...	1858	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C,	...	1859	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C,	...	1860	Ditto.
Kishen Loll Sircar,	...	1860	Pubna School
Kishnadhun Ghose,	...	1859	Konenuggur Aided School
Kishorejee Keole,	...	1861	Benares College
Kishori Mohun Banerjea,	...	1862	Ooterparah School
Kisno Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Kissen Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Hindu School
Kissendoyal Roy,		1859	Presidency college
Kisto Behary Mookerjee,		1859	Hindu School
Kisto Churn Bose,		1861	Dacca collegiate Sch
Kistodhone Sein,		1859	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Kisto Chunder Bose,		1860	Pogose School
Kisto Coomar Sen,		1860	Teacher, Bogra School
Kisto Chunder Goopto,	...	1862	Hindu School
Kisto Doss Dey,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Koloodaprosad Mookerjee,		1859	Bancoorah School
Koonjobehary Chowdry,		1859	Russapaglah School.
Koonjobehary Bose,		1859	Bangla bazar School
Koonjobehary Dhur,		1860	Private Student.
Koonjoo Behary Ghose,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Acdmy.

Koonjoo Behary Naug,	..	1862	Benares College.
Koonjoo Behary Sircar,	...	1862	Culna Free Church Branch School.
Koonjoo Loll Koondoo,	...	1862	Comercolly School.
Koraliprosonno Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Korunamoy Banerjee,	...	1859	Teacher, Saugor School.
Koroona Doss Bose,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	...	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Commillah School.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Comercolly School.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Koylash Chunder Sein,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Buttacharjea,	...	1862	Hallyshuhur School.
Koylas Chunder Doss,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Koylas Chunder Moonshee,	...	1862	Beauleah School.
Krishna Chunder Sein,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Krishna Chunder Sircar,	...	1860	Beauleah School.
Krishna Kishore Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Kristo Kessore Roy,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Kisto Lall Bose,	..	1860	Medical College.
Lackersteen, E. T.,	..	1860	St. Xavier's College.
Lal Behary Lahory,	...	1859	Beauleah School.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee,	...	1859	Kisnaghur collegiate Sch.
Lallgopaul Banerjee,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Acdmy.
Lalla Juggomohun Loll,	...	1860	Cuttack School.
Leembruggen, P. C.,	..	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Leslie, W. W. H.,	...	1862	Teacher.
Lethbridge, A. S.,	...	1860	La Martinere College.
Loke Nath Doss,	...	1861	Commillah School.

Loke Nauth Sen,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Lolit Mohun Chowdry,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Loos, Robert,	...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Luckee Narain Banerjee,	...	1861	General Assembly's Inst.
Luckhenarain Lahory,	...	1859	Private Student.
Luckhey Churn Bose,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Luckhy Kant Dutt,	..	1861	Sylhet Mission School.
Luckinarain Bose,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Lucky Churn Mookerjee,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Lucky Narain Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Calcutta Training School.
Luckhi Canto Sandyal,	...	1862	Comercolly School.
Luckhy Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Mackertich, A. C.,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Bangla bazar branch Sch.
Madhub Chunder Doss,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Madhub Chunder Ghose,	..	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Manuel, C. N.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Mahomed Assad,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Manick Chund Bysack,	...	1861	Bangla bazar branch Sch.
Mann, J.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
McDonald, W.,	..	1860	Ditto.
Meertoonjoy Bose,	...	1861	Hooghly branch School.
Misso, W. E.,	..	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Modhusoodun Sen,	...	1860	Teacher.
Modhoosudun Burmono,	...	1859	Teacher, Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Modhoosuden Roy,	...	1859	Midnapore School.
Modhoosuden Sen,	..	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Modoosudun Dass Goopto,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Modoosoodun Goopto,	...	1862	Juguthbulubpore Aided School.
Mohamed Yaseen,	...	1860	Mudrissa College.
Moheem Chunder Ghose,	..	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Moheeneemohun Burdhun,	...	1859	Commillah School.
Mohender Lall Goopto,	...	1862	Medical College.
Mohender Nath Mitter, No. 2,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohender Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

Mohender Nath Chatterjee,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Mohendro Loll Chunder,	...	1858	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Loll Goopto,	...	1857	Colootollah branch School.
Mohendro Loll Seal,	...	1858	Hindu School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose,	...	1862	Syedpore Aided School.
Mohendro Nath Bose,	...	1862	Kunnoghur Aided School.
Mohendro Nath Gangooly,	...	1862	Bulloty Aided School.
Mohendro Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Mohendro Chunder Mozumdar,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Mohendronath Ghosaul,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendronath Gossain,	...	1858	Serampore College.
Mohendronath Mitter,	...	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendronath Roy,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Mohendronarain Ghose,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Mohes Chunder Biswas,	...	1861	Teacher.
Mohes Chunder Doss,	..	1861	Pubna School.
Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	...	1858	Colootollah branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Dan,	...	1858	Metropolitan College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1859	Colingah branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Surma,	..	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Sanscrit College.
Mohesh Chunder Hoam,	...	1860	Mymensingh School.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	...	1858	Colootollah branch School.
Mohim Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Mohim Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Mohim Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Kallyparah Aided School.
Mohim Chunder Goopto,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Mohinder Loll Bose,	...	1861	Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.
Mohinder Laul Mitter,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Mohinder Nauth Bundo.	...	1860	Bansbariah Free Church branch School.
Mohinder Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1860	Hooghly branch School.
Mohinder Nauth Goopto,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mohindro Nauth Banerjee,	...	1860	Jonye Training School.
Mohindro Nauth Bhattacharjee,	..	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mohindro Loll Sen,	...	1861	Hindu School.

Mohindro Nauth Sen,	1860	Baraset School.
Mohindro Narain Banerjee,	1861	Kandi School.
Mohindro Nauth Ghose (Senior),	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Mohindro Nauth Ghose,	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Mohindro Nauth Mitter (Junior),	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Mohindro Nath Mookerjee,	1861	Garden Reach School.
Mohindro Nath Mookerjee,	1861	Private Student.
Mohindro Nath Mookerjee,	1861	Teacher.
Mohindro Nath Palit,	1861	Cuttack School.
Mohineymohun Chuckorbutty,	1859	Beauleah School.
Mohamod Murrer,	1861	Joy Narain's College.
Mohamed Tuqy,	1861	Sarun School.
Money Lall Sandiel,	1859	St. Paul's School.
Money Madhub Sen,	1861	Hindu School.
Moneeram Nath,	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Moneeloll Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Monohur Laul Bysack,	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Monmohun Ghose,	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Monmohun Sircar,	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Monmotho Nath Sen,	1862	Benares College.
Mookundobullub Mozoomdar,	1859	Private Student.
Mool Chund,	1860	Barreilly College.
Moor, Robert,	1859	Bishop's College.
Motee Laul Sen,	1861	Nizamut School.
Mothoornath Mookerjee,	1859	Hindu School.
Mudden Mohun Dey,	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Mudden Mohun Mullick,	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun Roy,	1860	Teacher, Noacolly School.
Muddun Mohun Gooho,	1862	Kallyparah School.
Mudoosudun Bhutto,	1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Muddosudon Gangooly,	1862	Teacher.
Mudusudan Ghose,	1857	Baraset School.
Mungulprosaud Bose,	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Mutteeloll Bose,	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Mutteeloll Mitter,	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Mutty Laul Ghose,	1861	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Laul Roy,	1861	Culna Free Church branch School.

Mutty Loll Goopto,	...	1859	Bansbaria Free Church branch School.
Mutty Loll Pramanik,	...	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Mutty Loll Banerjee,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Mutty Loll Chatterjee,	...	1860	Seal's College.
Mutty Loll Dhur,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Mutty Laul Mitter,	...	1860	Bansbaria Free Church branch School.
Mutty Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Polua Mogura Aided Shc.
Mutty Lall Halder,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Napier, W. N.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Narain Chunder Sein,	...	1861	Commillah School.
Narian Singh,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Narain Chand Dhur,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Narian Dass,	...	1862	Barreilly College.
Narendro Coomar Doss,	...	1857	Privately educated.
Narendro Deb Roy,	...	1860	Furreedpore School.
Neel Canto Chatterjee,	...	1862	Paikparah Aided School.
Neel Comul Ghose,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Neelmadhub Ghose,	...	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	...	1859	Teacher.
Neelmadub Pramanic,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Neelmoney Chowdry,	...	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Neelrutton Roy Chowdry,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Neermul Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Neeshee Kant Banerjee,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Nehal Chunder,	...	1861	Bareilly College.
Nemy Churn Bysack,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Netie Dass Dey,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Netro Gopaul Roy,	...	1861	Ditto.
Netro Gopaul Mullick,	...	1861	Sulkea Aided School.
Nilcomul Sen,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Nilcunt Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hooghly branch School.
Nil Kunt Doss,	...	1861	Pooree School.
Nilmadhub Banerjee,	...	1861	Paikparah Aided School.
Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Barrackpore School.
Nilmadhub Bose,	...	1861	Private Student.

Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Nilmadhub Samunto,	...	1861	Hooghly branch School.
Nilmoney Banerjee,	.	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Nilmoney Banerjee,	...	1861	Ootterparah School.
Nilmoney Bose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Nilmoney Sen,	...	1861	Lon. Missy. Socy.'s Institution, Bhowanipore.
Nilumbur Banerjee,	. .	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Nitro Gopal Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Privately educated.
Nitrolall Mullick,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Nobinarkhio Bose,	...	1861	C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Puttack,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Nobin Chunder Roy,	...	1860	Ooterparah School.
Nobin Kisto Chowdry,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Nobin Madhub Mitter,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Nobin Kisto Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.
Nobin Chunder Gupto,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Nobokanth Chatterjee,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Noborutno Chowdry,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School
Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Ooterparah School.
Nobo Chunder Sen,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Nobogopaul Mitter,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Nobogopaul Roy,	...	1859	Medical College.
Nobokissen Sen,	...	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Nobokishen Sen,	...	1859	Ditto ditto.
Nocoorchand Mookerjee,	...	1859	Jonye School.
Nocoor Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1859	Teacher.
Noffer Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Garden Reach School.
Nokuleshur Banerjee,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.

Noleet Chunder Sen,		1859	Private Student.
Nolin Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Academy.
Nolithmohun Ruckit,		1859	Hindu School.
Nolitmohun Pyne,		1860	Colootollah branch School.
Nonee Laul Nauth,		1861	Hindu Metropolitan Academy.
Norrendro Nath Mookerjea,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Norohoree Mookerjee,		1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Noyan Chunder Bose,		1859	Seal's College.
Nrisingha Chunder Mookerjee,	.	1861	Sanscrit College.
Nuffer Chunder Bhutto,	.	1859	Berhampore College.
Nullit Narain Singh,	.	1860	Bhaugulpore School.
Nundeshur Surma,	...	1862	Sheebshagur School.
Nundogopaul Muttylaul,		1861	Bengal Academy.
Nundokishore Doss,		1861	Cuttack School.
Nundololl Dhole,		1857	Privately educated.
Nundololl Ghosaul,		1857	Hindu School.
Nundololl Ghose,		1859	Midnapore School.
Nundololl Ghose,		1861	Hooghly branch School.
Nundololl Dey,		1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Nundocoomar Roy,		1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Nundololl Dutt,		1860	Bancoorah School.
Nundolaul Mitter,		1861	Russapaglah School.
Nundo Lall Newgy,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Nursing Chunder Dey,		1861	Hindu School.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,		1859	Presidency College.
Nursing Doss Addy,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Obayed-ul-Ruhman,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Obenas Chunder Dey,		1859	Hindu School.
Obenas Chunder Banerjee,		1860	Colootollah branch School.
Obenash Chunder Banerjee,		1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Obhoy Churn Ghose,		1858	Hindu School.
Obhoy Churn Mookerjee,		1861	Jonye Training School.
Obhoy Churn Surma,		1861	Commullah School.
Obhoykristo Dutt,		1859	Collingah branch School.
Odoyto Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Oghore Nauth Mitter,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.

Oghore Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Oghorenath Banerjee,	...	1860	Ooterparah School.
Oghorenath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Barrackpore School.
Ojoodhya Loll Paul,	.	1859	Midnapore School.
Okhil Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Okhil Chunder Chuckerbutty,	. .	1860	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Okhil Chunder Doss,	. .	1860	Chittagong School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Okhoy Coomar Sein,	...	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	. .	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt,	. .	1860	Hindu School.
Okhoy Chunder Roy,	..	1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	..	1860	Kishnagur Mission School.
Okhoy Coomar Sandial,		1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Ooterparah School.
Omachurn Banerjee,	. .	1857	Colootollah branch School.
Ombica Churn Mookerjee,	.	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Ombica Churn Chatterjee,	...	1862	Kallyghat Hindoo Acdny.
Omakant Moytro,	..	1859	Beauleah School.
Oman, John,	.	1858	La Martiniere.
Omesh Chunder Banerjee,	.	1861	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Chatterjee,	.	1857	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	. .	1858	General Assembly's Inst.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Roy,	...	1857	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Buxy,	. .	1859	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Omirtolaul Bose,		1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Omirtololl Bose,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Omirtololl Mookerjee,	...	1857	Colootollah branch School.
Omirto Kisto Bose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Omirto Laul Goopto,	. .	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Omirto Laul Mookerjee,		1860	Ooterparah School.
Omirto Laul Roy,	. .	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Omorender Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Omor Chund Roy,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Omul Chund Mullick,	...	1858	Ditto dttto.

Ongshuprocash Gangooly,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Ooma Churn Goopto,	...	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Oottumkrishna Sircar,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Opender Nath Dutt,	..	1858	Hindu School.
Opender Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Opender Chunder Mullick,	...	1860	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Opender Chunder Sircar,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Opender Nauth Mitter,	...	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Opender Nauth Mitter,	...	1860	Midnapore School.
Opendro Chunder Bysack,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Sulkea Aided School.
Opendrololl Bose,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Opendro Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Otool Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Pauch Cowry Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Kunnoghur Aided School.
Parashu Ram Biswas,	...	1862	Calcutta Training Acdmy.
P. Chunder Bul,	...	1862	Lahore School.
Parbutty Prosonno Mitter,	..	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	..	1861	Barrackpore School.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	..	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Parbutty Churn Mookerjee,	...	1859	3rd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	...	1860	Private Student.
Parsons, J. D.,	...	1860	Serampore College.
Peary Churn Ghose,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Peary Churn Mookerjee,	..	1861	Juggutbulubpore School.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Peary Mohun Bose,	...	1857	St. Paul's School.
Peary Loll Goho,	..	1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Pearyloll Mookerjee,	...	1858	Colingah branch School.
Peary Mohun Ghose,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Peary Loll Roy,	..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Peary Loll Shome,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Pearymohun Bhadoory,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Pearymohun Sein,	...	1859	Cuttack School.
Pearymohun Roodro,	..	1859	Teacher.
Peary Mohun Doss,	...	1860	Howrah School.

Pearymohun Sen,	...	1860	Noacolly School.
Peary Mohun Sen Gupto,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Peary Mohun Ghose,	...	1862	Mymensing School.
Peetambur Chatterjee,	...	1862	Bancoorah School.
Penhiro, Robert,	..	1858	Chittagong School.
Peters, C. T.,	...	1860	Serampore College.
Peters, J.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Peyaray Lall,	...	1860	Teacher.
Peyaree Lall,	...	1862	Delhi School.
Poolin Coomar Bysack,	..	1860	Bangla bazar branch Sch.
Poolin Chunder Moonshy,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Poorno Chunder Bhuttacharjee,	...	1859	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Kunnogur School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Barripore Aided School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	.	1860	Ooterparah School.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Poornoo Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Poreshnath Banerjee,	...	1858	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Poreshnath Ghose,	...	1858	Hindu School.
Poresh Nath Ghose,	...	1862	Bagnaparah Aided School.
Poulier, C.,		1860	Queen's college, Colombo.
Prankisto Baoor,	...	1860	Private Student.
Prannath Dutt,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Pran Kishna Oos,	...	1862	Hooghly collegiate School.
Pran Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Prem Chund Mullick,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Preonath Banerjee,	..	1860	Presidency College.
Preonath Banerjee,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Preo Nath Banerjea,	...	1862	Baraset School.
Preo Nath Banerjea,	...	1862	Private Student.
Preonath Mookerjee,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Preumber Nauth Mitter,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Prins, A. C.,	...	1861	Queen's college, Colombo.
Prins, P. A.,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.

Preo Nath Mitter,	...	1862	Barripore Aided School.
Procash Chunder Dutt,		1859	Sylhet School
Promotho Nauth Bose,		1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Promoda Doss Mitter,		1860	Benares College.
Promothnath Mookerjee,		1859	Bhaugalpore School.
Promothnath Banerjee,		1860	Calcutta Training School.
Promothnath Mookerjee,		1860	Presidency College.
Promotho Nath Doss,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.
Promotho Nath Chatterjee,	...	1862	Konnugur Aided School.
Prosad Doss Mullick,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Prosonno Chunder Gangooly,		1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,		1859	Burrisaul School.
Prosonno Coomar Dey,		1859	Howrah School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,		1859	Chittagong School.
Prosonno Chunder Banerjee,		1860	Hooghly College.
Prosonno Coomar Gangooly,		1861	Colootollah branch School.
Prosonno Coomar Mookerjee,		1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Prosonno Chunder Lahory,		1860	Pubna School.
Prosonno Chunder Mookerjee,		1860	Presidency College.
Prosonno Coomar Banerjee,		1860	Cossipore School.
Prosonno Coomar Dey,		1860	Pogose School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,		1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Prosonno Coomar Ghose,	...	1862	Seal's Free College.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,	.	1860	Hindu School.
Protab Chunder Dey,		1859	Ditto.
Protab Chunder Ghose,		1859	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Mozoomdar,		1860	Colootollah branch School.
Protap Chunder Roy,		1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Protap Chunder Pramanic,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Punchanon Banerjee,	..	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Punchanon Roy,	.	1859	Burrisaul School.
Punchanon Mookerjee,		1858	Berhampore College.
Punchanon Ghose,		1860	Culna Free Church branch School.
Punchoo Loll Roy,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Purmanundo Dutt,	...	1862	Teacher.
Purno Chunder Doss,	...	1862	Chittagong School.
Purtap Sing,	...	1862	Umritsur School.

Radhabullub Paul,	1859	Hooghly collegiate School
Radha Churn Mookerjee,	1859	Serampore College.
Radha Bulub,	1861	Sarun School.
Radha Madhub Bose,	1861	Howrah School.
Radhanath Chatterjee,	1858	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Radhagobind Paul,	1860	Hooghly collegiate School
Radhamadhub Mookerjee,	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Radhanath Bose,	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Radha Romun Goopto,	1861	Sanscrit College.
Radharomun Roodro,	1858	General Assembly's Inst.
Radha Canto Naug, ...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Radha Churn Ghose, ...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Radhica Churn Mitter,	1861	Colootollah branch School
Radhica Prosaud Mookerjee,	1858	Colootollah branch School
Radhicapersaud Boral,	1859	Headmaster, Bagunda Aided School.
Raj Chunder Ghose,	1860	Civil Engineering College.
Raj Chunder Roy,	1862	Mymensing School.
Raj Coomar Coondoo,	1859	Howrah School.
Raj Coomar Doss,	1858	Burrisaul School.
Raj Coomar Mozoomdar,	1861	Mymensing School.
Raj Coomar Surbadhicarry,	1858	Sanscrit College.
Raj Coomar Roy,	1862	Kishnagur Mission School.
Rajendro Nath Roy,	1861	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Raj Gopaul Mitter,	1860	Presidency College.
Rajkissen Sen,	1861	Colootollah branch School
Raj Kisto Coomar,	1860	Ootorparah School.
Rajkristo Chowdry,	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Rajendro Coomar Laha,	1860	Pogose School.
Rajendro Nauth Mullick,	1860	Russapuglah School.
Rajendro Coomar Doss,	1862	Paikparah Aided School.
Rajendro Nath Shumadhur,	1862	Church Mission School, Burdwan.
Rajendro Goopto,	1862	Halleshur School.
Rajendro Lall Roy,	1862	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Rajkisto Mookerjee,	1857	Colootollah branch School.
Rajkrishna Banerjee, ...	1859	Jessore School.

Rajmohun Banerjee,	..	1861	Burrisaul School.
Rajmohun Mookerjee,	...	1858	Ooterparah School.
Rajmohun Ghose,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Rajmohun Sircar,	...	1862	Mymensing School.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty,	..	1859	Berhampore College.
Rajnarain Deb,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty,	...	1869	Officiating Teacher, Cossipore Aided School.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	..	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Rakhal Chunder Mozoomdar,	.	1858	Ditto ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Seal,	.	1859	Dacca College.
Rakhal Chunder Sen,	...	1859	Berhampore College.
Rakhal Doss Bose,	.	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Rakhal Chunder Sen Goopto,	.	1861	Cal. Training Academy.
Rakhal Chunder Shome,	..	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Rakhal Chunder Sing,		1859	Bangla bazar School.
Ramakhoy Chatterjee,	..	1857	Sanscrit College.
Romanath Mookerjee,	..	1859	Privately educated.
Romanath Seal,	.	1858	Hooghly collegiate School.
Rameshur Bose,	.	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Ram Chunder Bhoomic,	.	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,		1857	Jonye School.
Ram Chunder Goopto,	.	1859	Hooghly branch School.
Ram Chunder Halder,	..	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Ram Chunder Saniel,	..	1859	Pubna School.
Ram Chunder Mitter,	..	1859	Kunnogur School.
Ram Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860	Private Student.
Ram Chunder Doss,	.	1860	Teacher.
Ram Chunder Dutt,	..	1860	St. Paul's School.
Ram Chunder Ghose,	..	1860	Noacolly School.
Ram Chunder Mytee,	..	1860	Midnapore School.
Ram Chunder Singh,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Ram Comul Bose,	..	1861	Ditto ditto.
Ram Comul Dutt,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Ram Doss Mookerjee,	...	1860	Kishnagur Mission School.
Ram Doss Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Baraset School.
Ram Gopaul Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Ram Gopaul Dutt,	...	1861	Bauleah School.

Ram Gopaul Tollapatra,		1859	Beaulcah School.
Ram Gopaul Moonshee,		1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Ram Gopaul Viddyal,		1861	Private Student,
Ram Kissen Mookerjee,		1861	Civil Engineering College.
Ram Kissen Chuckerbutty,	.	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Ram Laul,	.	1861	Gya School.
Ramlall Banerjee,		1857	Jonye School.
Ramlall Banerjee,		1859	Bullagur School.
Ram Chunder Roy,		1859	Pogose School.
Ram Lall,		1860	Bhaugulpore School.
Ram Lall Gangooly,		1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Ram Laul Banerjee,		1861	Cal. Training Academy.
Ram Laul Mookerjee,		1861	Syedpore Aided School.
Ram Chand Rao,	...	1862	Saugor School.
Ram Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,		1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Ram Lall Bajpayee,	...	1862	Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
Ram Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Noral Aided School.
Ram Lall Sanyal,	...	1862	Comercolly School.
Ram Mohun Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Ram Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Mymensing School.
Ram Sunkur Doss,	...	1862	Lahore Mission School.
Ram Rutton,	...	1862	Agra College.
Ramprosonno Sing,		1860	Beerbhoom School.
Rammoy Bhuttacharjee,		1861	Schoolmaster.
Ramroop Chatterjee,		1861	Comercolly School.
Ram Rutton Mitter,		1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Ramsoondar Bysack,		1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Ramtaruck Ghose,		1859	Seal's College.
Ramtaruck Muduck,	.	1859	Bansbaria Free Church branch School.
Ramtaruck Roy,		1859	Paikparah School.
Ramtunno Ghose,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Ramgutty Goopto,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Rashbehary Chatterjee,		1861	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Rashbehary Surma,		1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Rashbehary Ghose,	...	1860	Bancoorah School.

Rebeiro, E.,	...	1862	St. Xavier's College.
Redhoy Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Reedoynath Sircar,		1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Roheenee Coomar Bysack,	..	1859	Ditto ditto.
Rojony Canto Mookerjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Rohiney Coomar Bose,		1862	Commillah School.
Rojonie Kant Sein,		1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Rojoney Nath Ghose,		1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Roma Canto Nundy,		1861	Burrisaul School.
Roma Nauth Bhuttacharjee,		1861	Benares College.
Roma Nauth Biswas,		1861	Barrackpore School.
Romesh Chundor Bose,		1859	Colootollah branch School.
Romesh Chundor Ghose,		1859	Ditto ditto.
Romesh Chunder Lahory.		1861	Private Student.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,		1859	Dacca collegiate School.
Roodro Chunder Naug,		1860	Pogose School.
Roodro Canto Biswas,		1860	Kishnagur collegiate Sch.
Rooke, H. W.,		1860	Serampore College.
Roop Chunder Doss,		1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Rooplall Mitter,		1859	Civil Engineering College.
Roshoo Raj Chatterjee,		1861	Colootollah branch School
Rubbeeool Hossein,		1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rugh Nauth,		1861	Bareilly College.
Rughoo Nauth Sahoy,		1861	Sarun School.
Rujooneynath Chatterjee,		1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Rumjaun Ally,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Russick Loll Mitter,		1861	Private Student.
Russickloll Mozoomdar,	...	1859	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Russickloll Dutt,	...	1859	Howrah School.
Russick Chunder Ouse,		1860	Chittagong School.
Russick Laul Bhadoory,		1860	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Russick Laul Chowdry,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.
Russick Laul Mitter,	...	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Rustomjee Hormusjee,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Rutnessur Chuckerbutty,	...	1858	Medical College.
Rutno Dhur Dutt,	...	1862	Sibsagur School.
Rye Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Rajpore Anglo Vernacular School.

Sagore Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Culna Free Church branch School.
Sama Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Sama Churn Sen,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Samul Dhun Dutt,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Sanwal Senha,	...	1860	Benares College.
Sar Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Saroda Churn Mullick,	...	1861	Hooghly branch School.
Sarodapersad Roy,	...	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersad Sandel,	...	1858	Privately educated.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	...	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	...	1860	Bullagur Aided School.
Sarodapersad Chatterjee,	...	1860	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Sarodapersad Soor,	...	1860	Hindu School.
Sarodapersad Bose,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	...	1859	Baraset School.
Sarodapersad Gangooly,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Saroda Prosad Chatterjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Saroda Churn Bose,	...	1862	Garden Reach School.
Saroda Prosaud Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Satcowry Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Satcowry Mitter,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Sautcowry Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Serampore College.
Saut Cowry Deb,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Savage, A. B.,	...	1860	St. Paul's School.
Scott, G. L.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Shaikh Zulficar,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shakh Gouhur Ally,	...	1862	Patna School.
Shama Churn Deb,	...	1859	Konnuggur Aided School.
Shama Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Shama Churn Lahory,	...	1859	Medical College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	.	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Garden Reach School.
Shama Churn Ghose,	...	1860	Hooghly collegiate School.
Shama Churn Goopto,	...	1860	Oriental Seminary.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	...	1860	Dacca collegiate School.

Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Beauleah School.
Shamakaunt Chatterjee,	...	1858	Dacca collegiate School.
Shamaloll Ghose,	...	1859	Privately educated.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Furreedpore School.
Shamapodo Mookerjee,	...	1861	Sulkea Aided School.
Sham Laul Chatterjee,	...	1861	Cal. Training Academy.
Sharoda Kanth Sen,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Sharoda Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1861	Dwarbasiny School.
Sharoda Prosaud Mookerjee,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Sheopersad Singh,	...	1859	Teacher, Gya School.
Sheo Pershad,	...	1862	Delhi School.
Sheo Shunkur Sahi,	...	1862	Sarun School.
Shib Chunder Aich,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1857	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Pramanick,	...	1859	Hooghly collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Howrah School. [School.
Shib Doss Bhuttacharjee,	...	1860	Culna Free Church branch
Shibkishore Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Shiboodoss Banerjee,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Shib Chunder Dey,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Shib Chunder Boydic,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Shib Chunder Soor,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Naug,	...	1862	Dacca collegiate School.
Shiddeshur Chatterjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Shital Pershaud Goopto,	...	1859	Benares College.
Shitee Kanth Ghose,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Shitol Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Kalyghat Hindu Academy.
Shitul Nauth Bose,	...	1860	Colootollah branch School.
Shiva Coomar Laul,	...	1861	Benares College.
Shoshodhur Bhadoory,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Shoshodhur Roy,	...	1860	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Shosheebhoosun Dutt,	...	1859	Mymensing School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1859	Colootollah branch School.
Shoshee Coomar Chatterjee,	...	1859	Furreedpore School.
Shosheebhoosun Bose,	...	1859	Commillah School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.

Shosheebhoosun Kur,	...	1859	Beaulcah School.
Shosheebhoosun Ghose,	...	1858	Privately educated.
Shoshe Bhooshun Banerjee,	...	1862	Amtah Aided School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sen,	...	1862	Noral Aided School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Mookerjee,		1862	Sanscrit College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Sharrut Chunder Sandel,	...	1859	Ooterparah School.
Shyama Churn Mookerjee,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Sib Chunder Bose,	...	1861	General Assembly's Inst.
Sib Chunder Paul,	...	1861	Hooghly collegiate School.
Siebel, E. G.,	...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Simmons, W. J.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Sitta Nauth Banerjee,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Sitta Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Sitta Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Taky Aided School.
Sitta Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Halleshur School.
Sochee Coomar Bose,	...	1861	Colootollah branch School.
Soojeeb Chunder Dey,	...	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Soobul Chunder Sen, (Junior,)	...	1860	Hindu School.
Soobul Doss Sen, (Senior,)	...	1860	Ditto.
Sookmoy Haldar,	...	1860	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Soondar Doss Goojratee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Sooreshur Bose,	...	1858	Hindu School.
Soorjo Coomar Pundit,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Soorjo Kant Doss,	...	1861	Dacca collegiate School.
Soorjo Coomar Chatterjee,	...	1859	Hooghly branch School.
Soorjo Coomar Dutt,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Soorjo Coomar Sen,	...	1859	Bansbaria Free Church branch School.
Soorunjon Paul,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Soorut Nauth Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto ditto
Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar,	...	1857	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee,	...	1860	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Shoshee Mohun Chatterjee,	...	1860	Pogose School.
Sotee Nauth Roy,	...	1860	Kishnaghur collegiate Sch.
Sree Gopal Dutt,	...	1859	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.

Sreedhur Sircar,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Sreedam Chunder Sein,	...	1862	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	...	1858	Russapaglah School.
Sree Kanth Goopto,	...	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sreekissen Moitry,	...	1861	Beauleah School.
Sreekanto Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Serampore College.
Sreekrishna Mookerjee,	...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Sreemohun Chuckerbutty,	...	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Sree Monto Pacrasy,	...	1861	Beauleah School.
Sreekanth Goopto,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sree Nauth Gooho,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Sree Nauth Gooho,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Sree Nauth Roy,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sreenath Sicdar,	...	1858	Furreedpore School.
Sreenath Goopto,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Sreenath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Sreenath Ghose,	...	1859	Pogose School.
Sreenath Doss,	.	1862	Commercolly School.
Sreenath Chowdry,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreenath Sein,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Sreenath Mitter,	.	1862	Tagooria Aided School.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	...	1859	Private Student.
Sreenibas Ghose,	...	1858	Bancoorah School.
Sreeputty Banerjee,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Srish Chunder Surma,	...	1859	Dacca College.
Sreesh Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Beauleah School.
Stork, W. J.,	...	1862	St. Thomas' College.
Sufeeoor Rohoman,	...	1859	Mudrisa College.
Sunnut Coomar Sen,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Surbanund Doss,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Surbanund Doss,	...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Surbessur Mozoomdar,	...	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Surdharee Laul,	...	1861	Private Student.
Surjanarain Singh,	...	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Surroop Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Puruliah School.
Surrut Chunder Dutt,	..	1859	Pogose School.
Surut Chunder Raha,	...	1861	Commillah School.

Surut Chunder Dey,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Sustee Churn Sen,	..	1861	Chittagong School.
Suttodoyal Banerjee,	...	1860	Hooghly College.
Suttynath Roy,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Syud Mahomed Yusuf,	...	1861	Patna School.
Syud Qummuroodeon Ahmed,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Swan, G. W.,	...	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Taradhun Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Tarakanth Bose,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Tarapersad Mitter,	...	1859	Jessore School.
Taraprosaud Banerjee,	...	1861	Schoolmaster.
Taraprosono Mookerjee,	...	1859	Commillah School.
Taraprosono Roy,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Tara Prosunno Mitter,	...	1862	Baripore Aided School.
Tara Prosunno Pattock,	...	1862	Seobpore Anglo Vernacular School.
Tareence Churn Bhadoory,	...	1859	Medical College.
Tareeneepersaud,	...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Tareny Churn Bhadoory,	...	1862	Joynarian's College.
Tarinee Coomar Ghose,	...	1861	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Tarincy Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1858	Metropolitan College.
Tarinee Churn Mookerjee,	...	1857	Barasot School.
Tariney Churn Singh,	...	1860	Howrah School.
Taraprosunno Doss,	...	1858	Jessore School.
Taraproshaud Dutt,	...	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Tariny Churn Mookerjee,	...	1859	Midnapore School.
Tarrucknath Sen,	...	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Gobind Moytro,	...	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Taruck Nauth Paulit,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Thacoordoss Mookerjee,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Thompson, J.,	..	1862	St. Paul's Sohool.
Tiery, F. T.,	...	1858	Doveton College.
Tincoury Neogy,	...	1859	Barrackpore School.
Tincowry Roy,	...	1860	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Tin Cowry Banerjee,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Toiloko Nauth Dutt,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Toolsey Doss Dutt,	...	1857	Hindu School.
Toolsey Doss Roy,	...	1861	Ditto.

Treutter, W.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Trigoona Mukho,	...	1860	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Trigoona Prosaud Bose,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Troiloko Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Konnuger Aided School.
Troiloko Nauth Ghose,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Troiloko Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1860	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Troiloko Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Troiluckhonath Dey,	...	1858	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Troiluckhonath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Civil Engineering College.
Troiluckhonath Mitter,	...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Troiluckhonath Roy,	...	1859	Private Student.
Troiluckhonath Chatterjee,	...	1859	Sanscrit College.
Twidale, R.,	...	1860	Doveton College.
Twidale, G.,	...	1860	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	...	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Umbica Churn Gangooly,	...	1859	Cooterparah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1858	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Shome,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	...	1859	Hooghly College.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	1860	Seal's College.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Umbica Churn Chowdry,	...	1860	Bancoorah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1860	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Umbica Nauth Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Jonye Trainiug School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Church Ins.
Ummer Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1861	Cuttack School.
Umrito Laul Deb,	...	1861	Konnuggur Aided School.
Unnodapersaud Mookerjee,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Unnoda Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1862	Barripore Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee.	...	1862	Hooghly branch School.
Unoocool Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Sulkea Aided School.
Uttol Behary Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Vandersmagt, F. A.,	...	1860	Queen's College, Colombo.
Wanderstraatten, J. W.,	...	1859	Colombo Academy.

Wandort, W. G.,	...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Watts, E. R.,	...	1859	La Martiniere College.
Williamson, J. C.,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Woma Churn Dutt,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Woma Narain Sein,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Woma Churn Seal,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Womesh Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Womes Chunder Bose,	...	1860	Howrah School.
Womesh Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Woomesh Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Womesh Chunder Naug,	...	1860	Midnapore School.
Womesh Chunder Sein,	...	1860	Jessore School.
Womesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Womesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Womesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah branch School.
Womesh Chunder Sen,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Wood, Henry,	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Woodoy Chand Neogy,	...	1859	Hindu School.
Woodoy Chunder Palit,	...	1860	Culna Free Church Branch School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	...	1860	Colootollah Branch School.
Woomapersaud Dey,	...	1860	Midnapore School.
Wopendro Chunder Bysack,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Wright, E. A.,	...	1859	Doveton College.
Wright, George,	...	1860	Teacher.
Wyatt, G.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Younan, J.,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At L. M. S. Degree.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	...	1862	Ditto.
F. Keyt,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Medicine, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

*Mohindro Lall Sircar,	...	1861	Medical College.
*Nittanundo Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	...	1863	Ditto.

At the First Examination for the Degree of L. M. S.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	...	1858	Medical College.
A. W. D. Bandernaike,	..	1859	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	.	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1858	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	...	1859	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodroo,	...	1860	Ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shomo,	...	1862	Ditto.
Junnorunjon Paul,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

G. D. McReddie,	...	1858	Medical College.
Kamiskhya Nauth Acharjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Holdar,	...	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madub Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Botany, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	...	1859	Ditto.
Joseph, Carbery,	...	1860	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.

Gold Medals.

At B. L. Degree Examination.

Opendronath Mitter,	...	1862	Presy. College (Law Dept.)

At L. C. E. Degree Examination,

Denonath Sen,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Ramrutton Muzumdar,	...	1862	Ditto.

* Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.) Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College.
5. Dacca College.
6. Kishnagur College.
7. Berhampore College.
8. Agra College.
9. Benares College.
10. Saugor School.
11. Sanscrit College.
12. Ajmere School.
13. Bareilly College.
14. Patna College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

15. Bishop's College.
16. Doveton College, Calcutta.
17. St. Paul's School, Calcutta.
18. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
19. La Martiniére College, Calcutta.
20. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
21. Serampore College.
22. Queen's College, Colombo.
23. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
24. St. John's College, Agra.
25. Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATION.

All applications for Affiliation must be accompanied with :

1. A statement showing the present instructive Staff, and the course of Study in all branches during the last two years at least, provided the Institution have existed for such a period.

2. A declaration from the Managers, Principal or Head Master, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the Standard of the B. A. Degree; and such declaration, before being sent to the Registrar for the ratification of the Syndicate, must be countersigned by at least two Members of the Senate.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India.

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the instructive establishment.

Eight Scholarships founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear are attached to this College, and are tenable by graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.:

The Burdwan Scholarship,	.....value	50	Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore,	..... „	50	„	„
„ Bird,	..... „	40	„	„
„ Ryan,	..... „	40	„	„
„ Jeypore,	..... „	30	„	„
„ Hindu College 3 Scholarships @ 30 each,				

The College is open to all classes of the community. All students pay an admission fee of Rs. 10. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 10 and in the Law Department one of 5 Rupees.

Students are admissible on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

Instructive Staff.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A. Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Offg. Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A. Professor of History.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. R. Jones, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic (on leave).

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A. Offg. ditto ditto.

Mr. J. W. Stephenson, Offg. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Mr. H. T. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A. Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Mr. W. A. Montriou, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

Mr. J. Goodeve, Professor of English Law.

Mr. P. Hordern, Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. W. Stigant, Assistant Professor of History.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor of Mathematics (deputed to officiate as Professor of Mathematics).

Baboo Romanath Nundy, M. A. Offg. Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assistant Professor, Vernacular Literature.

Mr. J. Rowe, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentick, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal convenes a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks it expedient to do so, or whenever a requisition, signed by three Professors, and setting forth the question to be discussed, is made to him for this purpose.

At meetings of the Council, the Principal, or in his absence the Senior Professor present, takes the chair. The chairman has a vote in all questions put to the meeting, and in the event of opinions being equally divided, has a second or casting vote.

Minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings are forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Instruction for record, or for such orders as may be necessary.

Any proposal involving a change in the prescribed course of instruction, or in the general management of the College or Hospital, which the Principal may desire to submit for the sanction of superior authority, must be laid before a meeting of the Council for discussion, before being so submitted; and the Principal, when forwarding his own proposal, forwards also any resolution which may be come to, on the subject, by the meeting.

All notices, orders, &c., relating to the internal management or economy of the College or Hospital are signed and issued by the Principal.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of Free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Co.'s Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month, ...	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Examination" for the Degree of Licentiate. But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery..*
		Medl. Wards 6 months. Surgl. Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medl. Wards 6 months. Surgl. Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medl. Wards 3 months. Surgl. do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl. Lectures and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

STUDENT APPRENTICE CLASS.

The course of Study of this class is not regulated by the University, but in accordance with the order of the Government of India, No. 200, dated 25th June, 1847.

2. The Students of this class attend the lectures of the European Professor with Students of the primary class, according to the following curriculum.

First year.	Second year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Chemistry. Materia Medica.	Anatomy. Dissection. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery.

Hospital Attendance.

Medical 6 months.	Wards	With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.	Medical 6 months.	Wards	With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.
Surgical 6 months.	Wards		Surgical 6 months.	Wards	

3. On leaving the College at the expiration of two years, the Student apprentice, if found qualified, receives a certificate signed by the Principal of the College to the effect of his having followed the prescribed course of Study in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and having, on examination, exhibited a sufficient knowledge of these branches.

4. The Students of this class are all Government Servants, and are intended for the Subordinate Medical Department.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Oordoo.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital Attendance.	
	Medical Wards 4 months. Surgical Wards 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary 4 months.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed instead of the Oordoo as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors, in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Juggobundoo Bose, M. D.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine,	Norman Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	E. Goodeve, M. B.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. W. Wilson, M. D. T. E. Charles, M. D. (offg.)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	C. Archer, M. D.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M.D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. (officiating.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, for the purpose of supplying properly qualified candidates for all grades of the Public Works and Survey Department; and for employment under the different companies engaged upon Indian Railways.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to meet the wants of each grade of the Profession; it is limited by the requirements necessary for the Degrees granted by the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, or be holders of senior scholarships. Applications for admission must be made on or before the 20th of May, in the printed form, prescribed for the purpose, which may be had on application at the College.

The annual session commences on the 1st June of each year, and closes on the 15th April.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz.

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	2 to Europeans. 3 to Natives.	Salary beginning with from 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordinate branch.	5 to Europeans. 8 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordinate branch.	30 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem, according to qualification.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that qualify exceeds the limits specified; all are appointed on probation for the first year.

Scholarships.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, for the same time as they would have been entitled to keep them, had they remained at their original Schools or Colleges, subject to the same conditions as regards progress in their studies. They are exempt from fees, so long as they retain their Scholarships.

At present there are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers, late Master of the Calcutta Mint) each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress.

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz.:—no student over 21 years of age can receive a scholarship, nor if over 23 years, a prize.

Fees.

On joining the College an entrance fee of Rs. 10 will be paid by each student and a monthly fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second of Rs. 4, and during the third and following years, of Rs. 5. But, in order to encourage Candidates who, in the outset, aspire to the higher classes of certificates, to qualify themselves in the general branches of education, as far as possible, before joining this College,—the nature of which is purely special,—a monthly fee, as above, during the first and second years, but of Rs. 4 only during the third year, will be demanded from those who are qualified up to the first year's course of

Government Colleges, and of Rs. 3, throughout the first three years of their attendance, from those qualified up to the second year's course of the same or senior scholarship standard.

A Candidate having already paid an Entrance Fee in any Government College will only have to pay the difference between that fee and Rs. 10,—the Entrance Fee to the C. E. College.

Outstudents.

A limited number of outstudents will be permitted to attend the College on payment, in advance, of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An outstudent joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

Military Students.

Five officers of the Army, under the rank of Field officers, will be admitted annually to study at the College under certain special conditions.

Discipline, &c.

The executive control of the College is vested in the Principal. He is responsible for the progress of the students in their studies and for their general good conduct. Discipline is maintained by means of fines and temporary or permanent removal, according to the gravity of the offence.

All students must provide themselves with the text books

in use, also with drawing or Mathematical Instruments and Marquois' Scales.

Library and Museum. The Library is open to all students, subject to certain regulations.

A Museum and Model Room is being gradually established.

Instruction will eventually be afforded in the following branches—

Mathematics, ...	During 3 years.
Civil Engineering, ...	During 3 years.
Geodesy, ...	During 3 years.
Drawing, ...	During 3 years.
Mechanical Engineering,	During the 2nd and 3rd years.
Architecture, ...	„ 3rd year.
Descriptive Geography, ...	„ 1st year.
Physics, including Heat, Steam, Fuel, ...	„ 1st year.
Electricity, ...	„ 2nd year.
Chemistry, ...	„ 2nd year.
Mineralogy, ...	„ 3rd year.
Physical Geography, ...	„ 3rd year.
Geology, ...	„ 3rd year.
Photography, ...	A special class during the 2nd and 3rd years.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E. *(officiating).*

PROFESSORS.

Engineering.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E.

Mathematics.

Mr. H. Scott Smith, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin, (on leave to Europe.)

Mr. J. S. Rees, (officiating).

Constructive Design and Surveying.
Lieut. G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers.
Surveying and Topographical Drawing.
(Vacant.)
Drawing.
Mr. Colesworthy Grant.

MASTERS.
Surveying and Engineering.
Baboo Khetter Nath Bhuttacharjea.
Mathematics.
Baboo Taruck Nath Dutt, B. L.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus fund of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to founding and endowing the Hooghly College. It was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari and by the lapse of various pensions with which the estate had been burdened.

It consists of two departments, an English and an Arabic, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

	English.		Oriental.	
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.
Government, ...	...	...	11	15
Mohammed Mohsim's Scholarships,	...	...	2	...
Ranee Kuttiani's Scholarship, ...	2	...	...	...
Hooghly Zemindary Scholarship, ...	...	2	...	...

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

R. Thwaytes, B. A., ... Principal.
J. Graves, B. A.,..... Professor of Literature.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ... Head Pundit.

Collegiate School.

Vacant, ... Head Master.
W. E. Cantopher, ... 2d ditto.
Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty,... 3d ditto.
Ten Junior Teachers, and five Pundits.
Four Persian Teachers, and four Moulvees.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

The College and its School are for the benefit of all classes of the people, and comprise Christian, Hindoo and Mahomedan students. The fee for tuition, in the College is Rs. 3, ans. 8 a month for each student, and, in the collegiate school, Rs. 2, ans. 8 and Re. 1, ans. 8 a month.

The students of any school are admitted to the College on paying the usual fees, if they have previously passed the University Entrance Examination.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

In addition to the prizes awarded by Government, prizes are awarded every year to pupils of the school, called the Ram Lochun prizes, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, which sum was presented by Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Amcen, Dacca.

Local Committee.

The Local Committee is composed of eight ex-officio members, the Commissioner, the Judge, the Collector, Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Inspector of Schools, the Principal

Sudder Ameen, the Principal of the College,—who is also the Secretary,—and a few other respectable inhabitants of the station.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.
S. Lobb, M. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Collegiate School.

E. E. Good, Head Master.
(Vacant,) Second Master.
W. J. Gunn, Third Master.
Shreenath Turkopunchanun, First Pundit.

Eleven Native Masters employed exclusively in the Collegiate School.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was designed to provide education for 500 pupils, and an establishment, commensurate with this object, was sanctioned, to be entertained as the growth of the College might require.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Since the publication of the last calendar (1861-62,) new rules for the award of Senior and Junior Scholarships have been framed and sanctioned by Government, in accordance with which Junior Scholarships are thrown open to general

competition, throughout the Province, and Senior Scholarships are placed within the reach of all candidates from Colleges affiliated to the University. In consonance with this scheme, and as a part of it, the Scholarships are paid from a General Fund, instead of from the revenues of the Colleges in which the successful candidates have received their education.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edward Lodge, B.A.
1857 James Graves, M.A. (officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B A.
1858 Afred Smith, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Afred Smith, M.A.
Head Master,—W. Masters.
2nd Ditto,—G. Beatson.
Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. It was opened in November, 1853. The building, long deferred from various causes, has at length been begun. Its foundation stone was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863. The local contribution for the building, with accruing interest, amount to upwards of fifty-three thousand Rupees, to which the Government have added fifty thousand.

Annual Prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, to which sum the native community invariably add from three to four hundred Rupees.

The College has a fine Library to which the Government give Rs. 1200 a year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Robert Hand, Principal.
David Carnduff, Head Master.
Eshan Chandra Banerjya, Second Master.
Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4,

and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to give instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than ⅔ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College was originally endowed by "a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his Jágír, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior); the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to

about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

Before the mutiny of 1857, the College possessed a large and valuable library, consisting partly of purchases and partly of donations. Among the latter were Oriental books from Major Thoresby, formerly Political Agent in Rajputana, and the library of the late Hon'ble James Thomason, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Its scientific apparatus also was ample and well adapted for the purposes of experimental physics; whilst its small museum of Economic Geology and of some rare coins and antiquities gave promise of rising into considerable interest and utility; but the whole of these collections together with the College records, were unfortunately destroyed in 1857, and the buildings themselves left almost a ruin; they have now however, been restored to nearly their former condition, and present a Gothic structure of some architectural pretension, combined with internal arrangements well adapted to the purposes of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—C. Pearson, M. A., on leave to England.

Officiating Principal and Professor of Literature and History.—K. Deighton, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—W. H. Cole, B. A.

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The practice of exacting fees, though introduced in 1835, did not come into complete operation till 1848; but the present scale of payment was regulated by the Local Committee in 1846. It depends upon the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those

who have Rs 70, pay Rs. 3 ; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee : all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month and an entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

The average number of pupils is 350.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
J. Platts, Head Master.
E. R. Watts, Assistant Master.
A. S. Phillips, B. A., ditto ditto.
C. S. Platts, ditto ditto.
Sixteen native Masters.

SANSCRIT DEPARTMENT.

J. H. Kern, Ph. D. Anglo Sanscrit Professor.
Pramada Doss Mitter, Assistant ditto.
Thirteen Pundits.
Two English Teachers.
Pundit Bechan Tiwary, Librarian.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN APRIL, 1863.

English Department,	435
Sanscrit ditto,	128
Total No.....	563

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships,	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,	185	0	0
Total Rupees,	663	0	0

Saugor School.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director Public Instruction. A considerable reduction of the Establishment was made on the transfer of the School from the N. W. to the C. P.

It was established by the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1836, and placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials and Native Gentlemen of rank. The Local Committee was

abolished in January, 1859, and a Head Master was appointed to the Independent charge of the Institution.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi.—The first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There were 22 Government scholarships attached to the School, of the value of Rs. 121. There are now 7 Government, 1 Rewa, 1 Bhopal, and 2 Abdussalm's Scholarships of the value of only Rupees 40-8 monthly.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents. Parents whose income range from Rupees 4 up to 25 pay 4 annas a month for each child; an additional charge of 4 annas is made for each addition of income under Rs. 25.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ...	G. Wiggins.
Assistant Master, ...	T. Drysdale.
Second Master, ...	W. H. Bachman.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal.
Head Maulavi, ...	Khalil-al-lah (offg.)

And six junior Masters.

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was originally founded in 1824, for the encour-

agement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively. In 1827 an English Department was established which was afterwards abolished by the orders of the General Committee of Public Instruction in November, 1835. In October, 1842, it was re-established by the orders of the Council of Education. Up to the year 1850, it had been under the superintendence of a Secretary, but on the resignation of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, the Institution was re-organised, and Pundit Eshwarchandra Vidyasagar was appointed Principal. On his resignation in November, 1858, the present Principal was appointed to take charge of the Institution.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is one Rupee per month. The upper students read the University Course. In the Examination of 1860, one student of the College passed the B. A. Examination. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from twenty to ten Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 300 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal,.....	Edward B. Cowell, M. A.
Head master, ...	Prosonnocumar Sarbadhicary.
Second ditto, ...	Kaliprasonno Chatterjee.
Third ditto,.....	Tarineechurn Chatterjee.

Fourth ditto, ... Poresh Nath Banerjee, B. A.
And two other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, ..	Joynarayan Sharma.
Ditto of Law, ...	Bharatchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ...	Premchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Literature, ...	Dwarakanath Sharma.
Ditto of Grammar, ...	Taranath Sharma.

And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Number of Pupils, March, 1863.

Pay Pupils, ...	293
Scholarship holders, ...	29
Vernacular ditto, ...	18
Total,.....	340

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830 the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Undy Withers.
1849 William Kay.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W. Kay, D.D.,* *Principal.*
" " *Senior Professor.*
Krishna Mohan Banerjea,† *Second Professor.*

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is the higher department of the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of parents, anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a thorough education. The pupils are instructed in the doctrines of Christianity as held by the Protestant Churches, but no one is necessarily excluded on account of creed. The Educational department till 1855 was conducted by a Rector, aided by a staff of

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

masters. In that year a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, bequeathed by the late Captain John Doveton, together with the increasing resources of the Institution, enabled the managers to extend it by the establishment of an Initiatory School, and a College Department named in honor of the donor of the legacy.

In 1858 a sum of 58,000 Rupees was expended in purchasing, for the use of the Institution, the buildings and grounds of 41 and 42, Park Street.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, and tenable for two years, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the Entrance Examination, or First Examination in Arts; the number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight; if held along with a Government Scholarship, the amount of such is deducted. They are given on the condition that the holders go up to the Examinations in Arts; and carry with them the privilege of free education. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in the highest College class, and prizes of silver medals or books are also given in each class to the most deserving pupils.

Attached to the Institution is a valuable Library containing upwards of 4,000 volumes in the various departments of literature and science. It is supported by subscriptions, donations and a monthly grant of Rs. 50 from the funds of the Institution.

The business arrangements are conducted by a Committee, annually chosen from a society of members consisting of two classes, 1st, Parents and Guardians, 2nd, Those who subscribe 2 Rs. a month or 300 Rs. at once. The children of the latter have the privilege of being educated free, if their parents die without property sufficient to defray the expense. A general meeting of the Society is held annually on the 1st March.

PATRON.

Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL D.

Chairman of Committee of Management.

H. Andrews.

Secretary.

G. Livesay.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Initiatory Department,—T. McLuckie, and 2 Assistants.

School Department,—Head master, J. Bruce, F. E. I. S ; Assistant masters, A. Stark, B. D. Gordon, L. D'Cruz, F. H. Tiery, B. A. and R. S. Howe.

Drawing Master,—J. Bennett.

French Master,—*Vacant.*

Music Master,—A. Thomas.

Pundit,—Mohesh Chunder Mookerjee.

Moonshee,—Mirza Mohamed Buqur.

College Department.

Classics and Philosophy,—J. W. McCrindle, A. M., Principal.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,—H. Blochmann.

English Literature, History, Physiology, &c.,—H. Roberts, and R. Parry.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1855 George Smith.

1859 J. W. McCrindle, A. M.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships and Prizes.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarship.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

Present Scholar:—Charles Kirkpatrick.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Medal list for 1862:—Charles Kirkpatrick, College Dept. Charles Paterson, School Department.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the

conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. H. Sells.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

Instructive Staff.

Rector, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
Divinity and Classics, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.
Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. Forbes, C. Dubordieux.
Drawing Master,—J. Bennett.
Hindustani,—Nusserudeen Ahmed.
Bengalee,—K. N Mitter.

Free Church Institution.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the Preparatory school are taught all the ordinary branches of elementary education, English and Bengali, including the facts and principles of the Christian faith.

The teachers and some of the senior students are constituted into a Normal class for special prelections and exercises. In the lower classes, for the last 20 years, there has been introduced a modification of Stow's training system, with gallery, &c.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 rupees per month each, which

are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Entrance Examination.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Memorial Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects..

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

MANAGERS AND TEACHERS.

Alexander Duff, D.D., LL. D., superintendent; Rev. W. C. Fyfe; Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.; Rev. J. D. Don; W. Robson, M. D.; Mr. Gilbert Ross, with upwards of 20 assistant native Teachers and Pundits.

SCHOLARS.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; some have obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several

are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful teachers in Goverument and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magisgrates and other influential posts in the general service of Government, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude, who, by his will, bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabibants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

To give effect to the provisions of General Martin's will in reference to this bequest, the Supreme Court issued a decree, dated October 22nd, 1832, whereby the present Institution was established and distinguished by the name of *La Martiniére,* as directed by the Founder.

GOVERNORS.

By this decree, a body of Governors was constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Secretary.

Provision is made for the appointment of a paid Secretary.

Foundation Boys.

The decree directs "That the Governors shall, from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 30 boys on the establishment of the said school, and that such boys shall be entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the said school." By a subsequent decree, the number of boys on the Foundation was increased to 75. The decree further directs that boarders and day-scholars shall be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell.

The Rev. J. H. Burn.

The Rev. J. C. Herdman.

Officiating Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPAL.

C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

G. Davis.

H. Geck.

J. Hodges.

G. J. Forbes.

Drawing Master, C. Augie

Surveying Master, T. A. Jones.

Music Master, T. L. Riseley.

Pundit, Neelmoney Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by a fee of eight annas levied on each scholar. The number of scholars usually

in the Institution is nearly 500. A branch school at Behala has an attendance of 130.

It is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

PRESENT STAFF.

Rev. J. Mullens, D. D. Principal.
Rev. E. Storrow.
Rev. W. Johnson.
Mr. A. H. Joyce.
Fourteen native teachers and one pundit.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15-0 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10-0 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may estsblish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first of the Ceylon Candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

List of Principals.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
Walter Joseph Sendall, A. B., Cambridge.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.	Adrian de Zoysa.
Daniel Gogerly.	Marcellus Perera.
John Perera.	Egbert Ludikens.
—Jansz.	—Fritsz.
Gabriel Fernando.	Vincent Siding.

Drawing Master.

Vander Straat.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was founded in 1860, in the large building which was formerly St. John's College, and is under the direction of the Society of Jesus. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth. Nevertheless this institution is open alike to youths of other religious persuasions, who may live in it or frequent its Schools, free from coercion and religious animosity.

The course of the studies, subject to some adaptations to the wants of this country is similar to that pursued in the European Colleges of the same Society. It embraces classical literature and the ancient languages; English and modern languages; eastern languages;—exercises in com-

position and elocution, the exact sciences with their higher departments and relations :—chemistry and philosophy.

There is a vacation three times a year: at Easter, Midsummer and Christmas.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. J. De Vos, Rector.
Rev. J. Carbonnelle, Ph. D., prefect of studies.
Rev. Chs. de Peñoranda, prefect of discipline.

PROFESSORS AND MASTERS.

Rev. J. Carbonnelle.
Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. H. Everard.
Rev. H. Shea.
T. Craven.
J. Carbery.
A. Sanbolle.
A. Eeckman, Subprefect.

Besides a Drawing and two Music Masters, a Moonshee and a Pundit.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny

in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330 under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first principal.

For the last two years, the average number of pupils in attendance has been nearly 300.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month each assigned, as their name denotes, to those two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion, also tenable for one year.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq. (since appointed Superintendent of the Secundra Orphan Institution).

Teacher of 1st school class, Mr. W. Williams.

Baboo Hurry Churn Chuckerbutty (late Head Master, Burdwan Mission School.)

„ Hira Lall (late Head Master of Amritsur Mission School.)

„ Muthra Doss (late Head Master, Muthra Mission School) and other English teachers, Persian and Urdu Moonshee.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who together with Col. Trefling, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed at the special request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000 was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds of carrying on the operations of the College, were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted at present by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special intention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq., M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by Rev. J. Trafford, A. M. Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly; and in 1861 was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Local Committee of Public Instruction consists of the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, the 1st Assistant Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon of the station, the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Superintendent of the School, who is Junior Member and Secretary. The members meet for the transaction of business of a general nature on the 1st of each month, but the internal economy of the school is under the sole direction of the Superintendent.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' incomes may be rated.

Scholarships.

The only endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press, discontinued. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Maulavi Wazir Ali, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

Supported by Government, and under the control of the Director P. I. N. W. P.

Was opened as a school in.....1836.

Constituted a College in.....1852.

The present building was erected in 1842, at the expense of Government, aided by private subscriptions, including one of Rupees 5000 from His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.

Cost about Rs. 40,000.

Average number of pupils on roll 1862.....326; attendance—94 per cent.

College open to all classes, on payment of entrance and monthly tuition fee, which last is regulated by the income

of boys' parents or guardians. Languages taught, English and Urdu with Persian in upper school classes—and in College division no exception allowed. Number of Scholarships gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations Dec. 1861,—twenty-four, amounting to Rs. 214 per mensem.

Attached to the College is a boarding house for pupils from Tehseelee schools. The project was started in Sept. 1860 and has hitherto been very successful. It contains 44 lads, of whom 7 are Mussulmans, 14 Brahmans and the rest Hindoos of other castes.

Present College establishment.

H. Templeton,—Principal. E. Constable, M. A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head master and sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1863.

Entrance Examination.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Cave Browne, M. A.

1. Give a short contrast between Goldsmith and Cowper as Men, and as Poets.

2. State the languages from which the following words were introduced into the English :—

Village, health, plenty, laboring, laughter, tyrant.

3. Describe the different sorts of verbs, giving an example of each.

4. Give a concise paraphrase in prose of either or both of the following passages.

"How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play;
And all the village train, from labour free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree;
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as the old surveyed;
And many a gambol frolicked o'er the ground,
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round.

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning's face;
Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught;
The love he bore to learning was in fault."

5. Parse the following couplet—

"O blest retirement! friend to life's decline,
Retreat from care, that never must be mine."

6. Explain briefly the allusions in the following passages:—

(α.) "But times are altered, trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain."

(β.) "Those poisonous fields, with rank luxuriance crowned,
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—J. S. Graves, *Senior.*

1. Write the following passage correcting misspelt words—

"The advance of the human mind towards any object of laudible persuit may be compared to the progress of a body driven by a blow. It moves for a time with great velocity and vigor, but the force of the last impulse is perpetualy decreesing, and though it should encounter no obsticle capeable of quelling it by a sudden stop, the resistence of the medium through which it passes, and the latant inequallities of the smoothest surfice will by continual retardation wholy overpower it."

Explain "driven by a blow." What is the medium through which it passes? Define "retardation" and give its opposite.

2. Youth enters the world with very happy prejudices in her own favour. She has not yet learned that the most evident claims to praise or preferment may be rejected by malice against conviction, or by indolence without examination; that some are engaged in complications of interest which they imagine endangered by every innovation and that whoever aspires to the notice of the public must struggle with the opposition of the daring and elude the stratagems of the timorous, must quicken the frigid, and soften the obdurate, must reclaim perverseness, and inform stupidity.

Alter the above by substituting plural nouns for singular abstract nouns. "That some are engaged," &c., verify the remark by any recorded fact.

3. Give some of the leading traits of the character of Pizarro, with instances from his life.

4. Give an account of the method pursued in the capture of the whale.

5. What were the principal productions and manufactures of Taheiti as observed by Captain Cook.

6. Give the feminines of Abbot, hero, executor, negro and the plurals of tyro, hero, loaf, grief, staff, distaff, seraph, medium.

7. Write short sentences, each containing some part of one of the following verbs, not being the last word of a sentence,—desist, persist, insist, reflect, resolve, accuse.

8. Correct the following.

(*a.*) I have lent him a book last week which he did not return as yet.

(*b.*) The natural objects have been in general arranged, for purpose of the classification under the minerals, the vegetables, and the animals.

(c.) The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable than those of the senses.

Note.—The correct sentences to be written in full.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Cave Browne, M. A.

1. Give a brief outline of the XIIth. Book of the Æneid.

2. Name the voice, tense, and mood of the following verbs, and the present tense of each :—
defecisse, reposci, attollit, affatur, pepigere, patiare.

3. Explain the different meanings and construction of the words, omnis, cunctus, totus.

4. Translate closely either or both of the following passages—

(α.) "His agitur furiis: totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillæ absistunt; oculis micat acribus ignis
Mugitus veluti cum prima in prælia taurus
Terrificos ciet, atque irasci in cornua tentat,
Arboris obnixus trunco; ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ."

(β.) "En omnes, et Tröes, et Arcades, hi sunt;
Fatalisque manus, infensa Etrurea Turno:
Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus
Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
Succedet famâ, vivusque per ora feretur:
Nos, patriâ, amissâ, dominis parere superbis
Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.

5. Translate and explain either or both the following :—

(α.) (Latinus)—" Cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt
Solis avi specimen :—

(β.) "Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum;
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum."

6. Parse the following passage

"Opera omnia rumpit
Lætitiâ exultans; horrendumque intonat armis.

7. Scan these lines, and explain any exceptional rules of Prosody

"Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia:"
"Fatilisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—J. S. Graves, *Senior.*

1. Quarta restat causa, quæ maxime angere, atque sollicitam habere nostram ætatem videtur; appropinquatio mortis, quæ certe a senectute non potest longe abesse. O miserum senem, qui, mortem contemnendam esse, in tam longa ætate non viderit! quæ aut plane negligenda est, si omnino extinguit animum; aut etiam optanda, si aliquo eum deducit, ubi sit futurus æternus. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si etiam non miser post mortem, aut beatus etiam futurus sum? quamquam quis est tam stultus, quamvis sit adolescens, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? quin etiam ætas illa multo plures, quam nostra, mortis casus habet: facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes; gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur, itaque raro veniunt ad senectutem: quod ni ita accideret, melius et prudentius viveretur. Mens enim, et ratio, et consilium, in senibus est: qui si nulli fuissent, nullæ omnino civitates essent.

Translate the above into English.

Give the principal parts of angere, victurum, accideret.

What other verb makes the past participle victurus?

What is the difference between incidunt and incidunt?

Compare tristius, melius, prudentius.

Distinguish between the meaning of abesse, deesse and prodesse.

2. Translate—

Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, cum benevolentia et caritate summa conscientia: qua quidem haud scio, an excepta sapientia nihil quicquam melius homini sit a diis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii repetunt, bonam alii valitudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates: beluaram hoc quidem extremum est: illa autem superiora, caduca, et incerto, posita non tam in nostris consiliis, quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autèm in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem: sed hæc ipsa Virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet: nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

3. Render into Latin.

Isocrates says that he wrote in his ninety-fourth year, that book which is entitled Parthenicus; and he lived five years afterwards; whose master Leontinus completed a hundred and seven years: nor did he ever grow remiss in his study. When it was asked of him why he wished to live so long? I have nothing says he, that I can reproach old age with.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—RAMGUTI NYARUTNO.

"ছয় জন দস্যুর দাসত্ব কর মন।
তবে তব এত গর্ব্ব বল কি কারণ"॥

1. Who are the six Dassyus (দস্যু) and why are they called so?

"দান ভোগ হীনের সম্পদে কিবা ফল।
রিপুবশ জনের কি ফল বল বল॥
ধর্ম্মজ্ঞান না হলে কি কাজ অধ্যয়নে।
জিতেন্দ্রিয় না হলে শরীর কি কারণে॥
ক্ষান্তি গুণ আছে যার কবচে কি হয়।
ক্রোধ আছে যার তার শত্রুতে কি ভয়॥
যথায় দুর্জ্জন সঙ্গ কি ভয় ফণীতে।
বিদ্যারত্ন আছে যার কি কাজ মণিতে॥"

2. Turn the above lines into correct and idiomatic Bengali prose.

"হাসি হাসি হাসি ভাসিলে বনে।
অলি আসি বসে কমল বনে॥"

3. Give the different meanings of the word বনে in the two lines.

4. What is অলি? Give some other name of it.

"কুঞ্জে কুঞ্জে পুঞ্জে পুঞ্জে ভ্রমর গুঞ্জরে।
শাখীতে শাখীতে নানা বিহঙ্গ বিহরে॥"

5. Why are the words কুঞ্জে, পুঞ্জে and শাখীতে each repeated twice?

"জলধারা ঝরিতেছে দোঁহাকার গায়;
ওষ্ঠাগত প্রাণ ঝড় করকার ঘায়॥"

6. In what case are গায় and ঘায়? How ঘায় would be written in prose?

"দেবদত্ত অসি চর্ম্ম করযুগে ধরি।
রহেন পুরুষসিংহ দুষ্টদর্পহারী॥"

7. Point out all the instances of Samas (সমাস) in this verse.

8. Give the feminines of মৃদু, সুকেশ, মহৎ, সরস, and শূদ্র।

9. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

"Summer having now commenced, Alexander set out on the conquest of India, his last and greatest military exploit, and soon arrived at Cabul, which is not improbably one of the cities founded by him. There he summoned the sovereigns of India to yield him obedience, and Taxiles, whose territories stretched to both sides of the Indus, readily obeyed the summon.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Lal Behari De.

1. অলঙ্কার শাস্ত্রে অনুপ্রাস ও যমককে কাব্য নাটকাদির জীবন স্বরূপ বলিয়া বর্ণন করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু যদি সুকবির রসময়ী লেখনীহইতে অবলীলাক্রমে অনুপ্রাস বা যমক নিঃসৃত হয়, তাহাই বাক্যের জীবন স্বরূপ হইয়া উঠে।

(*a.*) What is nominative to করিয়াছেন?

(*b.*) Shew the difference between কাব্য and নাটক?

(*c.*) What is the object of the science of অলঙ্কার?

(*d.*) How does অনুপ্রাস differ from যমক?

2. Give synonymes of the following words; পিণাক, বদরী, সম, অজিন, বিভূতি, পাংশু, মোষক, ব্যজন, বাপী and ব্যোম.

3. এই কথা বলিতে বলিতেই ক্রোধে প্রস্ফুরিতাধর কম্পমান কলেবর আরক্ত ঘূর্ণায়মান বিস্ফারিতলোচন হইয়া ঐ নরনারীকে যুগপৎ ছেদন করিবার বাসনায় তৎক্ষণাৎ তীক্ষ্ণধার

খড়্গ আনিলেন, এবং কোষহইতে অসি নিষ্কাশিত করিবার সময়ে সেই কবিদত্ত শ্লোক যে স্থানে ছিল তথায় নয়নপাত হইল।

(*a.*) Explain the above passage in colloquial Bengali.

(*b.*) In what সমাস are বিস্ফারিতলোচন and নরনারী?

(*c*). In what cases are ক্রোধে, বাসনায়, কোষ and অসি?

4. Mention the names in Bengali of the various sorts of the leaves of plants, and give an instance of each sort.

5. Analyse the following words; উদ্ভিজ্জ, অব্যবহিত, ব্যতিরেক, পরিণত, ব্যাপ্ত and বর্ত্তমান.

6. Write a short Essay in Bengali on the sentence বিদ্যা অনেক সুখের আকর.

7. Translate the following passage into English;—

বাণিজ্যদ্বারা মনুষ্যের যে কত উপকার হয় তাহা বলিবার নহে। তদ্দ্বারা সংসারের অভাব দূরীকৃত করিয়া বসুমতীর শ্রীবৃদ্ধি সম্পাদনে সমর্থ হওয়া যায়; তদ্দ্বারা ধনসম্পত্তি সঞ্চয় করিয়া স্বচ্ছন্দে স্বাধীন অবস্থায় জীবন যাত্রা নির্ব্বাহ করিতে পারা যায়; তদ্দ্বারা পরিশ্রমের উৎসাহ প্রবলরূপে প্রবাহিত হয়; তদ্দ্বারা বিজ্ঞান, শিল্প পদার্থ প্রভৃতি নানাবিধ নৈসর্গিক ব্যাপার দর্শন করিয়া অতীব দূরদর্শী হইতে পারা যায়॥

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—RAMGUTI NYARUTNO.

"স ত্বং নিবর্ত্তস্ব বিহায় লজ্জাং গুরৌ ভবান্ দর্শিতশিষ্যভক্তিঃ।
শস্ত্রেণ রক্ষ্যং যদশক্যরক্ষং ন তদ্যশঃ শস্ত্রভৃতাং ক্ষিণোতি॥"

1. Parse and paraphrase the second half of the above (শ্লোক) sloka.

"স গুপ্তমূলপ্রত্যন্তঃ শুদ্ধপার্ষ্ণিরয়ান্বিতঃ।
ষড়্বিধং বলমাদায় প্রতস্থে দিগ্বিজিগীষয়া॥"

2. Paraphrase and fully explain the above verse.

"লতাপ্রতানোদ্গ্রথিতৈঃ স কেশৈরধিজ্যধন্বা বিচচার দাবং।"

3. Why is কেশৈঃ in তৃতীয়া?

" পণবন্ধমুখান্ গুণানজঃ ষড়ুপায়ূংস্তু সমীক্ষ্য তৎফলং।"

4. Give the meanings of the words পণবন্ধ and মুখ and say what are the six attributes (গুণাঃ) alluded to.

" অথ যথাসুখমার্ত্তবমুৎসবং সমনুভূয় বিলাসবতীসখঃ।"

5. Explain the Samas (সমাসঃ) in যথাসুখং and বিলাসবতীসখঃ।

6. —— analyse আর্ত্তবং

(১) বিভীষণসখা রামো বিজিগায় দশাননং॥

(২) হন্তিস্ম পাণ্ডবাঃ পূর্ব্বং কৌরবেয়ান্ মহাযশান্॥

(৩) প্রফুল্লিতানি পদ্মানি বৎস লক্ষ্মণ তুশ্যতাং॥

(৪) পতিব্রতাসু দারাসু সততং যত্নমাবহেৎ॥

(৫) সো জগাম পরং হর্ষং সন্দৃষ্ট্বা সুতমাত্মনঃ॥

7. Correct the inaccuracies if there are any in the above.

8. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit.

"One day when Sylvia went into the sacred grove of the god Mars to draw water for the use of the temple, she saw a wolf and fled for refuge into a cavern. While she was there, the god himself appeared to her, and made her his spouse.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—RAMGUTI NYARUTNO.

" উরুভবা নরসখস্য মুনেঃ সুরস্ত্রী কৈলাসনাথমুপসৃত্য
নিবর্ত্তমানা।
বন্দীকৃতা বিবুধশত্রুভিরুদ্ধমার্গে ক্রন্দত্যতঃ শরণমপ্সরসাং
গণোয়ম্॥

1. Explain the sentence " ক্রন্দত্যতঃ শরণ মপ্সরসাং গণোয়ম্"

2. Who was নরসখস্য মুনেরুরুদ্ভবা সুরস্ত্রী ? Give a short account of her birth.

"রাজা। প্রত্যবয়ববর্ণনা তু ন কৃতা ময়েতি, তেন হি শ্রূয়তাং সমাসতঃ।"

3. What is the meaning of সমাসতঃ ?

"ময়া নামজিতং যস্য ত্বয়া জয় উদীর্য্যতে।
জয়শব্দঃ সহস্রাক্ষাদাগতঃ পুরুষান্তরম ॥"

4. To whom does যস্য refer ? Explain the second half of the above verse.

"বিদূ। সর্ব্বতো হৃষ্টা সবিষাদং। হা কষং ন দীসদি। ভো দিব্ব কথু তং ভুজ্জবত্তং গঅং কথু উব্বসীএ মগ্গেণ। রাজা। সাসূয়ং। সর্ব্বত্র প্রমাদী বৈধেয়ঃ ॥"

5. Explain the sentence "সর্ব্বত্র প্রমাদী বৈধেয়ঃ।"

6. What part of speech is সাসূয়ং and by what is it governed ?

"উর্ব্ব। সুণাদু মহারাও; পুরা ভঅবদা মহাসেণেণ সাসদং কুমারবদং গেহ্হিঅ অঅং সঅলকলুসো নাম গন্ধমাদণ কচ্ছো অজ্ঝাসিদো, কিদা চ স্থিদী ॥"

7. Turn into Sanscrit the above Prakrit (প্রাকৃত) lines, and explain the phrase "কিদা চ স্থিদী"

8. What are the feminines of গচ্ছৎ যশস্বৎ যুবন্, মৃগনয়ন and ক্ষত্রিয় ?

9. Translate the following lines into English prose.

"রাক্ষসীনাং বচঃ শ্রুত্বা সীতা পদ্মনিভেক্ষণা।
নেত্রাভ্যামশ্রুপূর্ণাভ্যামিদং বচনমব্রবীৎ ॥
ন মানুষী রাক্ষসস্য ভার্য্যা ভবিতুমর্হতি।
কামং খাদত মাং সর্ব্বা ন করিষ্যামি বো বচঃ ॥
দীনো বা রাজ্যহীনো বা যো মে ভর্ত্তা স মে গুরুঃ।
তং নিত্যমনুরক্তাস্মি যথা সূর্য্যং সুবর্চ্চলা ॥

PERSIAN—Bostan.

Examiner.—Captain Lees.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

دلاور که بارے تهور نمود
بباید بمقدارش اندر فزود
که بارے دیگر دل نهد بر هلاک
ندارد زپیکار یاجوج باک
سپاهي در اسودگي خوش بدار
که در حالت سختي آید بکار
کنون دست مردان جنگي ببوس
نه آنگه که دشمن فرو کوفت کوس
سپاهي که کارش نباشد به برگ
چرا دل نهد روز هیجا به مرگ
نواحي ملک از کف بدسگال
به لشکر نگهه دار و لشکر به مال
ملک را بود بر عدو دست چیر
چو لشکر دل آسوده باشند و سیر
بهاے سر خویش تن میخورد
نه انصاف باشد که سختي برد
چو دارند گنج از سپاهي دریغ
دریغ آیدش دست بردن به تیغ
چه مردي کند در صف کار زار
چو دستش تهي باشد

a. Who was Yajooj.

b. What is the nominative to آید بکار in the third line?

c. Explain the difference between the words کارزار in the last couplet.

d. Explain also the difference between دریغ داشتن and دریغ آمدن as used in the second last couplet.

2. Translate the following passage into Persian.

On the approach of the enemy, the common people and the priests, dispersed over the neighbouring country; the Senators and the Magistrates, with about two thousand troops took possession of the Capitol and fortified it; and in the city there remained only a few old men, patricians as well as plebeians, who were determined not to survive the destruction of their beloved city.

3. How are verbs with their different tenses formed in Persian?

4. Give examples of interjections and exclamations.

5. What are diminutive particles and how are they used? Give examples.

PERSIAN—GOLISTAN.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

وقتے ازصحبت یاران دمشقم ملالتے برخاست - سر در بیابان
قدس نهادم و با حیوانات انس گرفتم تا وقتیکه اسیر قید
فرنگ شدم و در خندق طر ابلس یا جهودانم بکار گل
داشتند - یکے از روساے حلب که سابقه معرفتے درمیان
ما بود گذر کرد و بشناخت - گفت این چه حالت است
و چگونه میگذرانی ؟ گفتم

همي گریختم ازمردمان بکوه وبدشت
که جز خداے نبودم بدیگرے پرداخت
قیاس کن که حالت بود دران ساعت
که در طویلهٔ نامردان بباید ساخت

a. Where is the بیابان قدس and why was it called so?

b. Could the author have used بودم for شدم in the following passage اسیر قید فرنگ شدم ?

c. Parse the word روٴ سا ی i. e. define its position in the sentence, give gender, number, &c.

d. Fill up the ellipsis in چگونه میگذرانی

2. How many kinds of ی final are used in Persian ?

3. How do the Persians form comparative and superlatives, and masculines and feminines.

4. Point out the peculiarities in the following sentences

(1) سیاهی گیسوان بیتاقت که من علوی ام (2) زورت ار بیش میرود باما • با خداوند غیب دان نرود (3) پس قامت خوش که زیر چادر باشد • چون باز کنی مادر مادر باشد

5. Correct the errors in the following passages.

چون دیدم که قدرے گاوها در میدانان با هم چریدن میکند از چند طفل جوانها که انجا بودند پرسیدم که این گاوها ازان چه کس است جوانها گفتند که اینان ازان ما بوده است چون من این سخن شنیدیم دو سه گاو فربه هارا بر گرفتم و طفلها را خوب زدیم *

URDU—Kherad Afroz.

Examiner.—Captain Lees.

1. Translate the following passage.

پھر بادشاہ نے دوسرے کی طرف متوجہ ہو کر پوچھا کہ اس کام کی تو نے تدبیر ٹھہرائی ہی ؟ اُسنے عرض کی کہ بندے کی خاطر میں یہہ ہی کہ دشمن کے ایکہی حملے سے ناچار ہونا اور قدیم وطن کو چھوڑنا نامردی ہی اور اتنی ذلت و بے آبروئی اپنے اوپر لینی جوانمردی سے بعید ہی اور عقل سے باہر - مناسب یہہ ہی کہ لڑائی کی تیاری کریں اور دلیری و مردانگی سے انتقام لیں *

a. What is the force of ہی in the sentence ایکہی حملے سے نا چار ہونا *دشمن کے

b. In the first line why is the verb پوچھا in the masculine singular; and the verb ٹھرائي هی in the second line in the feminine singular?

2. How are nominative plurals usually formed?

3. How are comparatives and superlatives formed?

4. Translate the following passage into Oordoo.

On the approach of the enemy the common people and the priests dispersed over the neighbouring country; the Senators and the Magistrates with about a thousand troops took possession of the Capitol and fortified it; and in the city there remained only a few old men, patricians as well as plebeians, who were determined not to survive the destruction of their beloved city.

5. Give the third person singular in all the tense of the verbs بکنا and بیچنا

6. Give the personal demonstrative (near and remote) interrogative, relative and correlative pronouns.

URDU—IKHWAN-OOS-SAFA.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES.

1. Translate the following passage iuto English.

شکر هی واسطے اس خالق کے جسنے حضرت عیسیٰ
کو بطن مریم سے بغیر باپ کے پیدا کرکے معجزہ نبوت کا
بخشا اور اسیکے بسبب بني اسرائیل کو گناهون سے پاک
کیا - اور همکو اسکے توابع ڈلوا حق سے بنایا لینے گل ایسے
نیت سے عالم و عابد پیدا کئے دلون مین همارے رحمت
و مهربانی اور رغبت عبادت عطا کي - شکر هی واسطے
اسکے جسنے همکو ایسي نعمتین بخشي - اسکے سوا اور بهي
فضیلتین هم مین هین که انکا ذکر همنے نهین کیا *

a. Parse the word جسنے in the first line of the extract.

b. Who were the *Bani Israeel?*

c. Why is the verb بخشنا in the last line, but one, in the plural?

2. Correct the errors in the following passage.

کل صبح سیرکرتے ہوئے میں جو بازارکے طرف نکل گیا
تو کیا دیکھتے ہیں کہ دولونڈا باہم چلے آتا ہی - ایک نے
دوسرے کی ٹوپی لے لیا دوسرے نے روتا ہوا چلا گیا *

3. Express idiomatically and grammatically the following phrase. Ahmad threw the stone over the wall, and Mohammad jumped after it.

4. If a nominative consists of several irrational objects, or if the several terms of the nominative have several genders, what are the rules for adding the verb?

5. Give the root, the present and past, and conjunctive participles of the verb ہونا

6. State the rules necessary to be observed in constructing a complete sentence in Hindustani.

OORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEE.

ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ହାସ୍ୟ କରି କହୁଅଛି, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଭୟ ନ କର, ଆଶ୍ୱାସିତ ହୋଇ ଶୁଣ, ମନ୍ତ୍ରିମାନଙ୍କ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଭିନ୍ନ ସନ୍ଧାନରେ, ବୈଦ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ସନ୍ନିପାତରେ ଜଣା ଯାଏ; ସୁସ୍ଥ ବେଳେ କିଏବା ପଣ୍ଡିତ ନୁହେ? ଅପର ନିର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଲୋକେ ଅଳ୍ପ କର୍ମ କରନ୍ତି ଆଉ ବହୁତ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି; ସୁବୁଦ୍ଧି ଲୋକେ ବଡ଼ କର୍ମ କରନ୍ତି ତଥାଚ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ। ସେଇ ହେତୁରୁ ଆପଣାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତାପରେ ଦୁର୍ଗ ଭାଙ୍ଗି କୀର୍ତ୍ତି ପ୍ରତାପ ସହିତ ଅଳ୍ପ କାଳମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଚଳକୁ ଯେନ ଯିବୁ।

ରାଜା କହିଲେ, କି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଅଳ୍ପ ବଳରେ ତାହା ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ହେବ? ଗୃଧ୍ର କହୁଅଛି, ଭୋ ଦେବ, ସବୁ ହେବ, କାରଣ କି ଜୟେଚ୍ଛୁ ରାଜାର ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଲମ୍ବନ ଜୟସିଦ୍ଧିର ଲକ୍ଷଣ; ଅତଏବ ଅକସ୍ମାତ୍ ଦୁର୍ଗକୁ ଅବରୋଧ କର ।

1. Translate the above into English.

2. Point out the Sandhi in the word ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଚଳକୁ.

ହଂସ ଦୁହେଁ କହିଲେ ଏତାଦୃଶ ଉପାୟ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୁଏ, ମାଈ, ବଙ୍କ ଲୋକ ଉପାୟ ଚିନ୍ତା କଲାବେଳେ ଅପାୟ ଚିନ୍ତା ସୁଦ୍ଧା କରିବ; କାରଣ କି, ମୂର୍ଖ ବକ ଦେଖୁଁ ତାହା ସନ୍ତାନକୁ ନକୁଳ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କରି ଗଲା ।

3. What is the meaning of the word ସୁଦ୍ଧା here? Has it any other meaning?

4. Give the meaning of a ଉପାୟ and ଅପାୟ

5. In what cases are ବକ and ତାହା

ସେ କଥାମାନ ଶୁଣି ସେ କଚ୍ଛପ କ୍ରୋଧାବିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ପୂର୍ବ କଥା ବିସ୍ମରଣ କରି କହିଲା,ତୁମ୍ଭେମାନେ ପାଉଁଶ ଖାଇବ । ଇହା କହିଲା-ମାତ୍ରେ ଉଲେ ପଡଗଲାରୁ ତାକୁ ସେମାନେ ମାରି ପକାଇଲେ । ଏଥି ସକାଶେ ଆମ୍ଭେ କହୁଁ ହିତାଉଲାସି ବନ୍ଧୁମାନଙ୍କର, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ।

6. Explain the force of the first sentence in this extract.

7. What is the meaning of ପକାଇଲେ

8. Translate the following passage into English.

ପୃଥିବୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରମ ଓ କୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଭିତରେ ଏହି କୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାହା ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ହିସାବ କରି ଦେଖା ଗଲା ଯେ, ଇଙ୍ଗଲଣ୍ଡ ଓ ସ୍କଟଲଣ୍ଡ ଦେଶରେ ଯେବେ ଅଠର ଲକ୍ଷ ପକ୍କାଘର ଥାଏ ତେବେ ସବୁ ଘର ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ସାମଗ୍ରୀରେ ନିର୍ମ୍ମାଣ ହୋଇ ପାରେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏ ହିସାବରେ ତାହା ଗଡ଼ ସବୁ ଗଣା ନ ଗଲା;

OORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ହସି କରି କହିଲେ, ଶରତ୍କାଳୀନ ମେଘପରି ନିରର୍ଥକ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ନୁହେ; ଉତ୍ତମ ଲୋକ ପରର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ଅକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ ନାହିଁ; ଅଥଚ ରାଜା ଏକାବେଳକେ ଅନେକ ଶତ୍ରୁଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିବ ନାହିଁ; କିଆଁକି ଅହଙ୍କାର ସର୍ପସୁଦ୍ଧା ଅନେକ କୀଟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅବଶ୍ୟ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ। ହେ ଭୂପାଳ, ସନ୍ଧି ବ୍ୟତିରେକେ କି ଗମନ ଅଛି?

1. Explain the meaning of the first sentence in the above extract.

2. What is the meaning of the word ଗମନ in this passage?

ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ କହୁଅଛି, ଉଜ୍ଜୟିନୀ ଦେଶରେ ମାଧବନାମା ଜଣେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଭାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଶିଶୁସନ୍ତାନକୁ ଜାଗିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣକୁ ରଖି ସ୍ନାନ କରିବାକୁ ଗଲା। ଅନନ୍ତର ରାଜାଙ୍କ ପାର୍ବଣ ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧରେ ଭୋଜନ କରିବାଲାଗି ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣକୁ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ହେଲା। ସେ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଶୁଣି ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ସ୍ୱଭାବହେତୁରୁ ଭାବନା କଲା, ଯେବେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ନ ଯିବ ତେବେ ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଶୁଣି ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଘେନି ଯିବ; ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଧନାଦି ଗ୍ରହଣ, ଧନାଦିଦାନ, ଓ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ କର୍ମ, ଏହି ସବୁ ଯେବେ ଶୀଘ୍ର କରି ନ ଯାଏ ତେବେ କାଳ ସେ ସବୁର ରସ ପାନ କରି ଯାଏ। ଏଠାରେ ବାଲକର ରକ୍ଷକ କେହି ନାହିଁ, ଏଥିଲାଗି କି କରିବା? ଯାଉ, ଏହି ଯେଉଁ ନକୁଳକୁ ପୁତ୍ରପରି ଚିରକାଳରୁ ପାଳନ କରିଅଛି, ଇହାକୁ ବାଳକ ରକ୍ଷରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କରି ଦେଇ ଯିବ।

3. Translate these lines into English.

4. Point out the participles that occur in them.

5. What other meaning has the word କାଳ than the one in the text?

6. What difference is there between ବନ୍ଦ୍ର and ବାନ୍ଦ୍ର ?

7. Give synonymes of ଭୋଜ୍ୟ। ରାଜା। ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ

8. Translate the following passage into Oriya.

We continued at Lahore, to enjoy the civilities of our friends and learn the state of the country. Lahore is fortified and has a deep ditch. The streets are so narrow and muddy that two horses can scarcely pass, and no man can walk in them without dirtying his clothes as well as shoes. The air of Lahore is very pure.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

राम राज अभिषेक सुनि हिय हरषि नर नारि।
लगी सुमंगल सजन सब बिधि अनुकूल बिचारि॥

तब नरनाह बसिष्ठ बुलाये।
राम धाम सिख देन पठाये॥
गुरु आगमन सुनत रघुनाथा।
द्वार आइ नायेउ पद माथा॥
सादर अर्घ देइ घर आने।
सोरह भांति पूजि सनमाने॥
गहे चरन सिय सहित बहोरी।
बोले राम कमल कर जोरी॥
सेवक सदन स्वामि आगमनू।
मंगल मूल अमंगल दमनू॥

1. Point out the participles and the finite verbs which occur in these lines.

2. What is meant by सोरह भांति पूजि and by सिख and अर्घ?

3. In what case are the following words: राम राज बसिष्ट गुरु माथा सदन स्वामि Give the concord or government in every instance.

बर्ष चारि दस बास बन मुनि ब्रत भेष अहार।
ग्राम बास नहि उचित सुनि गुहहि भयै दुख भार॥

4. Turn these lines into prose Khariboli.

भइ दिनकर कुल बिटप कुठारी।
कुमति कीन्ह सब बिस्व दुखारी॥
राम सीय महि सयन निहारी।
भयेउ बिषाद निषादहि भारी॥
बोले लषण मधुर मृदु बानी।
ग्यानबिराग भक्ति रस सानी॥
कउन काज दुख सुख कर दाता।
निज कृत कर्म भोग सब भ्राता॥

5. Translate these lines into English.

तुरत सुतीक्षण गुरु पहं गयऊ।
करि दंडवत कहत अस भयऊ॥

नाथ कोशलाधीश कुमारा।
आये मिलन जगत आधारा॥
राम अनुज समेत वैदेही।
निशिदिन देव जपतहुऊ जेहि॥
सुनत अगस्ति तुरत उठि धाये।
हरिहि विलोकि नयन जल छाये॥

6. Point out the proper names in these lines.
7. Point out the peculiar Braj inflections in these lines.
8. Give a few synonymes of नयन जल दिन देव बन।
9. What other meaning has the word हरि।?
10. Translate the following lines into English:

एक कायथ अनचर घोरे पर बैठा हाट मे चला जाता था किसी घुरचढ़े ने उसे मेंडकी से भी पीछे हटा बैठा देखके कहा भैया जी कुछ आगे हठ बैठो बोला क्यों कहा आसन खाली है फिर उसने उत्तर दिया क्या तुम्हारे कहे से हठ बैठेंगे॥

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

लक्ष्मण अति लाघव तिहि नाक कान विनु कीन्ह।
ताके कर रावणकहं मनऊं चुनौती दीन्ह॥
नाक कान विन भइ विकरारा।
जनु श्रव शैल गेरुकै धारा॥
खर दूषण पह गइ विलपाता।
धिक धिक तव पौरुष बल भ्राता॥

तेइ पूछा सब कहेसि बुझाई ।
यातुधान सुनि सैन बनाई ॥
चौदह सहस सुभट संग लीन्हे ।
जिन्ह सपनेहु रण पीठि न दीन्हे ॥
धाये निशि चर निकर बरूथा ।
जनु सपक्ष कज्जल गिरि यूथा ॥

1. Translate these lines into English.
2. What part of speech is लाघव ?
3. What mythological legend is referred to in the last line ?

चले राम त्यागा वन सोऊ ।
अतुलित बल नर केहरि दोऊ ॥
विरही इव प्रभु करत विषादा ।
कहत कथा अनेक संवादा ॥
लक्ष्मण देखहु कानन शोभा ।
देखत केहि कर मननहिं छोभा ॥
नारि सहित सब खग मृग वृन्दा ।
मानहुं मोरि करतहहिं निन्दा ॥
हमहिं देखि मृग निकर पराहीं ।
मृगी कहहिं तुमकहं भय नाहीं ॥
तुम आनंद करहु मृग जाये ।
कंचन मृग खोजन ये आये ॥

4. Paraphrase these lines.
5. Explain the allusion in the last line.
6. Derive केहरि खग and शैल

7. Point out the words that are synonymous in the two extracts contained in this paper.

8. Translate the following passage into Hindee.

We continued at Lahore, to enjoy the civilities of our friends and learn the state of the country. Lahore is fortified and has a deep ditch. The streets are so narrow and muddy that two horses can scarcely pass, and no man can walk in them without dirtying his clothes as well as shoes. The air of Lahore is very pure.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. F. C. Cardew.

1. State briefly what you know about Semiramis, Sardanapalus, Lycurgus and Regulus, mentioning the period at which each lived.

2. Describe briefly the political condition of Greece at the period of the first Persian invasion.

3. In what wars did the Battles of Arginussæ, Leuctra and Cynocephalæ take place; and who were the combatants in each case?

4. What was the extent of the Roman dominion at the end of the Third Punic War?

5. Who was the founder of the Patan dynasty of Indian emperors? Give a short history of his life.

6. Write a list of the Mogul Emperors—with the dates of their accession—from the establishment of the empire to the accession of Ferokshere.

7. What was the internal condition of India under Aurungzebe?

8. Give a brief history of the career of Mohabet Khan.

9. On what occasions and by what means did Calcutta and Bombay come into the possession of the British?

10. Who was the British Commander at the battle of Laswaree? To what Native chief was he opposed?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—J. G. MEDLICOTT.

1. Give the names of two mountain ranges in India, of one in Europe, and of one in America, and state the general direction (bearing) of each.

2. Describe the relative positions on the globe of two places where, when it is noon in the one, it is midnight in the other: also of the places where, when it is summer in the one, it is winter in the other.

3. Compare the general physical aspect of the Indian peninsula with that of the continent of South America, and state any points of difference, or of resemblance that occur to you.

4. Some of the rain which falls on the Alps is received by the German Ocean; some by the Black Sea, some by the Adriatic, some by the Mediterranean: mention the names of the rivers by which this *drainage is effected*, and state which falls into each of the seas named.

5. Name the principal African cities lying on the Mediterranean, taking them from west to east.

6. Where is Coorg? describe the district, its physical aspect, and natural productions.

7. Name as many as you can of the tribes inhabiting those districts which bound British India on the north.

8. State what you know of the distribution of language in British India, naming the districts in which the principal dialects prevail.

9. The Chumbul and the Gogra both discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal through the Ganges: state what countries they respectively drain, and describe their course.

10. Of all those princes whose territories lie within the general limits of British India, which possesses the greatest

area, and by what districts is his country surrounded? Name any rivers that traverse it, and state any thing you know of its physical aspect, and natural productions.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—J. G. MEDLEY, MAJOR, R. E.

1. What is the difference between $\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{5\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{99}{310}$ and .06.

2. Reduce .14 of a pie to the fraction of a Rupee, and find the value of .0875 of a pound sterling.

3. If the wages of 18 coolies for a month amount to 85 Rs. when Rice is 24 seers per Rupee—what ought the daily pay of a coolie to be in proportion when the price of Rice is 2-10-8 per maund?

4. A and B run a race. A has a start of 40 yards, and sets off 5 minutes before B, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. How soon will B overtake him if his rate of running is 12 miles per hour?

5. Extract the square root of $\frac{1}{1000}$ to 5 places of decimals.

6. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2}$.

7. Square $a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{7}} + c^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and divide 1 by $(a+b)^2$ giving 3 terms of the quotient.

8. Prove that if $a : b :: c : d$ then $a \pm b : a :: c \pm d : c$

9. Solve the following equations—

$$2x + 11 = 7x - 14 \quad (1)$$
$$\sqrt{x+9} = 1 + \sqrt{x} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{a-b}{x-c}=\frac{a+b}{x+2c} \qquad (3)$$

10. What fraction is that which if 1 be added to the numerator becomes 1, and if 1 be added to the denominator becomes $\frac{1}{2}$?

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Define a parallelogram and state what is meant by a line AB being cut externally in the point C.

2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend the equal angles shall be equal to one another.

3. All the interior angles of any rectilinear figure together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

4. Construct an isosceles triangle whose exterior vertical angle is $67\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

5. Prove (for the *obtuse angled* triangle only) that the square on the side subtending either of the two acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

6. In the side BC of a right angled triangle ABC, right angled at C, find a point D, such that the perpendicular DF drawn from D to a point F in the Hypothenuse shall equal AF.

7. If a straight line touches a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the

circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments.

8. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the rectangle contained by the diagonals.

9. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a circle.

10. Given a chord AB of a circle and a point C in it. Find in the circumference a point D such that the line DC shall bisect the vertical angle of the triangle ABD.

First Examination in Arts.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Richards.

1. Give the argument of the second Book of Paradise Lost.

2. Paraphrase the following passage and parse the words in italics.

"Nor fail'd they to express how much they *praised*,
That for the general safety he despised
His own: for neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue; lest bad men should boast
Their specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.
Thus they their doubtful consultations dark
Ended, rejoicing in their matchless chief:
As when from mountain tops the dusky clouds
Ascending, while the north wind sleeps, o'erspread
Heaven's cheerful face; the lowering element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip *snow*, or shower:
If *chance* the radiant sun with farewell sweet

Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings."

3. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words and expressions.

The sleepy drench—the vast abrupt—alchymy—froze—buxom—the unfounded deep—Empyrean—behoof—serried—nathless—amerced—limbeck.

4. Explain, by quotations or otherwise.

(*a*) As when Alcides, from Ochalia crown'd
With conquest, felt the envenom'd robe.

(*b*) Abhorred Styx—Sad Acheron—Fierce Phlegethon.

(*c*) As once it fled the lip of Tantalus.

(*d*) ———— In him all his Father shone
Substantially express'd.

(*e*) Now turning from the wintry signs, the sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run,
And whirling up the skies, his chariot drove
Through Taurus and the lightsome realms of love.

(*f*) On barbed steeds they rode in proud array
Thick as the college of the Bees in May.

5. Which are the only real pronouns? To what other part of speech may all the others be referred?"

6. Explain the following passages and in the first passage distribute the words according to the languages from which they are drawn.

(*a*) Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit
And foam in fetters;—but is earth more free?
Did nations combat to make *one* submit;
Or league to teach all kings true sovereignty?
What! shall reviving Thraldom again be
The patched-up idol of enlighten'd days?
Shall we, who struck the Lion down, shall we

Pay the Wolf homage? proffering lowly gaze
And servile knees to thrones? No; *prove* before ye praise!

(*b*) And wild and high the "Cameron's gathering" rose!
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes:—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills
Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears!

7. From what languages has the English been derived, and what sort of words, generally speaking, come from each source?

8. Form sentences to exemplify the following applications of the auxiliary "would."

1. Past willingness.
2. Past determination.
3. Past habits.
4. Future.
5. Wish.

9. Write a letter to a friend describing the nature and purport of the examination in which you are engaged.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Paraphrase the following passage:—

"There is no kind of writing, which has truth and instruction for its main object, so interesting and popular, on the whole, as biography. History, in its larger sense, has to

deal with masses, which, while they divide the attention by the dazzling variety of objects, from their very generality, are scarcely capable of touching the heart. The great objects on which it is employed have little relation to the daily occupations with which the reader is most intimate. A nation, like a corporation, seems to have no soul, and its chequered vicissitudes may be contemplated rather with curiosity for the lessons they convey than with personal sympathy. How different are the feelings excited by the fortunes of an individual—one of the mighty mass, who in the page of history is swept along the current, unnoticed and unknown! Instead of a mere abstraction, at once we see a being like ourselves, "fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" as we are. We place ourselves in his position, and see the passing current of events with the same eyes.

2. Relate very shortly the chief events in the life of Admiral Blake, and enumerate the points of his character which Dixon has especially exhibited.

3. Explain the following sentences, parse the words in italics and apply the rules of syntax:—

(*a*) "The cheerfulness almost universally incident to persons deprived of sight, leads us to consider *blindness* as, on the whole, a less calamity than *deafness*."

(*b*) "*The history of Dante and of Petrarch is the best commentary on that of their age.*"

(*c*) "Lope de Vega was an improvisatore."

(*d*) "The inhabitant of Great Britain, that *ultima Thule* of the ancients, can now run down to the extremity of Italy in less time than it took Horace to go from Rome to Brundusium."

4. Give the derivation of each of the following words:

Admiral, cable, chivalry, diamond, harbour. Substitute equivalent words of Saxon origin for the following words of Latin derivation, *annual, edifice, celestial, timid, mortal, audience, fraternal.* Analyse the words, *duckling, streamlet, former, next, upmost.*

5. Define *Orthoepy* and *Orthography*, and give examples of the *insufficiency, redundancy* and *inconsistency* of the English alphabet. Correct the false spelling, where it occurs, in the following list of words, and give reasons :— *Permitted, benefitted, regretted, bigotted, cureable, chargeable, aweful, peaceful, skilfull, wisely, truely, abatement, abridgement.*

6. The history of English literature from the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, to the present time has been divided into *several distinct periods.* Give the dates, naming the great writers, and the most prominent characteristics of *each period.*

7. Give some account of the life and writings of William H. Prescott. State the distinction which he draws between the *Novelist* and the *Historian*, and name the most distinguished writers of each class during the course of the present century.

8. Delineate the character of Sir Walter Scott, and give a list of his principal works, chronologically arranged.

9. Explain in full the following constructions :—

1. "The more you study, the more learned you will become. 2. She was to blame. 3. I have ridden a horse. 4. To err is human. 5. He walked a mile."

LATIN—POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Richards.

1. Translate—

"Hinc mihi prima mali labes: hinc semper Ulysses
Criminibus terrere novis: hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego hæc antem nequicquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror? si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est; jamdudum sumite pœnas:
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ."

Conjugate—

Spargere—sumite, and write down the Imperative mood of the latter. What case is *magno* and why?

2. Translate—

"Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cætera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe:
Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidæ contra turres ac tecta domorum
Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis;
Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt: alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsedere fores, has servant agmino denso."

Scan the line "hærent parietibus, &c." Conjugate *strictis.*

3. Conjugate—

Aio—inquam—memini—salve. How is possum formed in the 3rd person plural of the imperfect and future tenses indicative.

4. Translate—

"Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt: cum protenus utraque tellus
Una foret: venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Littore diductas angusto interluit æstu,
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet: atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda."

5. Draw a map of ancient Sicily, marking down the different places at the close of the 3rd Book of the Æneid.

6. Translate the following passages explaining, where necessary.

(*a*) "Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces."

(*b*) "Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu."

Parse *velare*.

(*c*) "Trinacriâ finis Italos mittere relictâ."

7. Derive conjux, victor, comes. What cases does *similis* govern, and what is the difference of sense with each case?

8. Give the superlatives in use of the adjectives nequam, utilis, facilis, dives, pius. And those of the adverbs crebro, diu, recenter.

9. When do si, dum, donec, quum govern the indicative and when the subjunctive?

LATIN—PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. State briefly the principal events in the life of Cicero. What was the state of public affairs at Rome when he composed his Tusculan questions? Give a brief analysis of the treatise *De Contemnenda Morte.*

2. Translate the following passage into English:—

"*Animus hominis* habet primum memoriam, et eam infinitam, rerum innumerabilium: quam quidem Plato recordationem esse vult superioris vitæ: nam in illo libro, qui inscribitur Menon, pusionem quendam Socrates interrogat quædam geometrica de dimensione quadrati: ad ea sic ille respondet, ut puer: et tamen ita faciles interrogationes sunt, ut gradatim respondens eòdem perveniat, quò si geometrica didicisset: ex quo effici vult Socrates, ut discere, nihil aliud sit, nisi recordari: quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ: docet enim, quemvis, qui omnium rerum rudis esse videatur, bene interroganti respondentem, declarare, se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere: nec vero fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum, atque tantarum insitas, et quasi consignatas in animis notiones, haberemus, nisi animus, antequam in corpus intravisset, in rerum cognitione viguisset. Cumque nihil esset, ut omnibus locis a Platone disseritur, (nihil enim ille putat esse, quod oriatur et intereat, idque solum esse, quod semper tale sit, qualem ideam appellat ille, nos speciem,). non potuit animus hæc in corpore inclusus agnoscere: cognita attulit: ex quo tam multarum rerum cognitionis admiratio tollitur: neque ea plane videt animus, cum tam repente in insolitum tamque perturbatum domicilium immigravit, sed cum se collegit atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo."

3. "Nos autem ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea quæ videmus." By what reasoning does Cicero prove this assertion?

4. Give a short account of Livy. What were the peculiarities of his style, and what his general character as an historian?

5. Translate and explain the phrases:—*Sub coronâ vaenire; praerogativa militaris; cuniculos agere.* Give the derivation and meaning of: *prætexta, divus* and *aevum.* Explain the precise distinction between *civitas, pagus, urbs, oppidum, vicus,* and *bellicosus, bellicus.*

6. *Ob iram interfecti ab eo domini.* Explain the construction, and give an example of one similar to it; and enumerate the modes of construction in Latin which are strictly Grecisms. *Supplicatio per urbem habita.* Describe the forms and ceremonies observed in the *supplicatio.*

7. Translate the following passage into English; parse the last sentence and apply the rules of syntax:—

"Nominatæ jam antea consulibus provinciæ erant: tum sortiri jussi. Cornelio Hispania, Sempronia Africa cum Sicilia evenit. Sex in eum annum decretæ legiones, et socium quantum ipsis videretur, et classis quanta parari posset. Quatuor et viginti peditum Romanorum millia sunt scripta, et mille octingenti equites: sociorum quadraginta millia peditum, quatuor millia et quadringenti equites: naves ducentæ viginti quinqueremes, celoces viginti deductæ. Latum inde ad populum, "vellent, juberent, populo Carthaginiensi bellum indici."

8. Explain and illustrate the difference between *oratio obliqua* and *oratio recta.* State the general uses of the Latin gerund, and give examples of sentences in which it is introduced.

9. Translate the following into Latin :—

"An old man, having cut some sticks in a wood, was carrying them home. Having travelled a considerable way, and being fatigued, he laid down the sticks, and began to think of the evils of his condition, old age, weakness, and poverty. At last, weary of life, he called on death to come and release him from his toils. Death heard the old man's prayer, and instantly made his appearance, asking him, at the same time, what he wanted. The old man, much frightened, replied: 'I called you only to lift up my burden, and put it on my back.' The fable shews, that, even in the worst circumstances, almost all men prefer life to death."

URDU—IKHWAN-OOS SUFA.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

حمد و شکر اس منعم حقیقي کو لایق هی جسنے
روي زمین پر انواع واقسام کي نعمتین پیدا کیں - اور اپني
قدرت کاملہ سے حیوانات کو زاویۂ عدم سے عرصۂ وجود مین
لاکر صورتین مختلف بخشین - موجود تها قبل زمان ومکان
کے - اور زمین وآسمان کے - جلوہ گر تها نور وحدت سے بے
آلایش امکان کے عقل فعال کو بے ترکیب هیولا - اور صورت
کے نور بسیط پیدا کیا - بلکہ ایک کن کے کہنے مین پردۂ
نیستي سے نکال کر ساحت هستي مین موجود کردیا *

(*a*) Explain the construction in this passage حمد و شکر اس منعم حقیقي کو what is the meaning of the word

حقیقی and what word is it generally used in opposition to?

(*b*) Why is the verb پیدا کیں put in the plural?

(*c*) What epithets of the Supreme Being has the author elegantly illustrated in the above lines?

(*d*) What is the difference between ہیولا and صورت?

(*e*) What is the allusion in the following passage ایک کن کے کہنے میں ؟

(*f*) Give a brief outline of the argument of the portion of the Ikhwan-oos Safa set for this Examination.

(*g*) Give a short account of the story of Soliman, as related in the Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

2. Mention the compound verbs in most common use in Hindustani.—Give examples.

3. What affixes and suffixes are borrowed from the Persians?

4. Explain the terms—Sakin—Motaharrik, Jazm, Tashdeed, Fath, Kasrah, Zummah, Majhool and Maroof.

5. Express idiomatically and grammatically the following phrases.

(*a*) It is more dangerous to do many men a great service, than a great injury.

(*b*) The worship of God is incumbent on all.

(*c*) I should have given assistance to the poor and helpless man had I had the power.

(*d*) Charity is a virtue that adorns alike the great and the small.

6. Explain how the particle نے is used—and its effect. Give examples.

QUSEEDAHS OF SOUDA.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose.

رکھے همیشه تری تیغ کار کفر تباه
بحق اشهد ان لا اله الا الله
فلک پہ سبعۂ سیارہ تاقیام جہان
پھراکریں تری مرضی شریف کے همراه
بسان پر تو خو رشید آسمان پہ رهے
ترے چراغ سے روشن همیشه مشعل ماه
سجود در سے ترے بہرہ ور هوں اهل زمین
رهے رکوع میں تا قامت سپہر دوتاه
بسان رشته که دانوں میں سبحے کے هووے
ترے ولا کو رهے اسطرح دلوں میں راه
یہہ نام پاک که کہتے هیں جسکو عالم گیر
خدا همیشه رکھے زیب و زینت افواه
بجا هی تجھکو سلیمان جلال گر کہئے
که هی وزیر کا تیرے خطاب آصف جاه
علو مرتبه تیرا نظر کرے جو کوئی
رهے فلک هی کو اسکی برنگ شمع نگاه
شها نصب جو ترا آفتاب کو پہنچا
هر آسمان نے پھینکی هی آسمان پہ کلا
نہیں کلف یہہ فلک سیر کا ترے لیکر
بغل میں غاشیه اپنے چلا کرے هی ماه
کرے جب آپکے تو عزم پشت پر اسکے
رکاب داب کے اقبال بو لے بسم الله

(*a*) What are the سبعهٔ سیارہ ? Why are they called سیارہ ?

(*b*) Paraphrase the first four lines of the above passage. Criticise it, pointing out any thing objectionable, in the style or otherwise.

(*c*) What عالمگیر is alluded to in the 12th line of the above ?

(*d*) Explain the allusion in connection with آصف جاہ

(*e*) What does the author mean by ہر آسمان ?

(*f*) And what by اقبال بولے بسم‌الله ?

2. Translate the following passage into Oordoo.

As to old men, their bodily labours seem to require diminution, but the exercises of their mind ought even to be increased. Their care should be to assist their friends, the youth, and above all their country, to the utmost of their ability by their advice and experience. Now there is nothing that old age ought more carefully to guard against, than giving itself up to listlessness and indolence. As to luxury, though it is shameful in every stage of life, in old age it is detestable, but if to that is added intemperance in lawless desires, the evil is doubled; because old age itself thereby incurs disgrace, and makes the excesses of the young more shameless.

3. Translate and point out the peculiarities in the following lines of Souda.

باج بڑا هي سا دیکها هی میں اُسکنے
اُسکو کهریدون هوں میں کال کو جو وہ بنے
بولي بنیني یہہ سن اوت تجھے کهیر هی
اُسکي رسوئي هی ماس اس سے همیں بیر هی

صنکے کہا بدئے نے کي کہي یہہ تین نے بات
نانہہ ري بر بھارتي رام کسون دودھہ بھات
بولي جو یہہ سانچ ھي لاکے اسے تین سو یر
تھوڑے گھنے کو نہ سوچ جون بکے تو بیچ گیر
جوروے جب یون کہا بدئے نے پھر صبح دم
داب بغل مین بھي کان پہ رکھہ کر قلم
آکے سپاھي کے گھر بولا کہ مرجا جي آؤ
کر کے حساب آج تم لہنے کو میرے چکاؤ

4 When did Souda live? and why are his poems not much read now?

5. What numerical value is attached to the letters of the alphabet amongst the Arabs, Persians, and Mahommedans of India?

PERSIAN—ABOO'L FAZL.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES

1 Translate accurately the following passage—

بر ضمایر ارباب بصایر که مقتبس از انوار ولایت و
متجلي از اشعهٔ حکمت و درایت اند مخفي و محتجب
نیست که درین عالم ناسوت که مرات عالم لاهوت است
هیچ چیزے بر محبت فایق نیست و هیچ امری چون
مودت لائق نی چه مدار صلاح عالم و نظام کون را بر تودد و تالف
نهاده اند و در هر دلے که انتاب محبت پرتو اندارد جهان
جان و عالم روح و روان را از ظلمت بشري مي بردارد
وکیف وقتي که در طبقهٔ سلاطین که صلاح این طایفه صلاح

عالم و عالمیان است متحقق شود بناء علیه همگي همت
عالي نهمت مایان مصروف است که روابط محبت و
و داد و ضوابط ارتباط و اتحاد میان عباد الله موکد و مشید
باشد سیما در طایفهٔ علیهٔ ملوک که بمزید عنایت الهي
شوف اختصاص دارند *

(*a*) Express your opinion of Abdoo'l Fazl's style—point out its peculiarities, illustrating your remarks by suitable examples taken from the above passage or elsewhere.

(*b*) Express the sense of the above passage in simple Persian.

(*c*) Explain the terms عالم ناسوت and عالم لاهوت

(*d*) Give the singulars of all the plurals that occur in the above passage.

(*e*) Explain the construction of بناء علیه

2. Translate and point out the error in the following verse of the poet Sady.

برگ درختان سبز در نظر هوشیار

3. Render the following phrases into Persian.

(*a*) God grant you happiness.

(*b*) If you should ask too much, our bargain will not proceed.

(*c*) It has neither a seal nor signature by which one may know it.

(*d*) The worst of crimes is falsehood.

(*e*) May you never receive harm from the revolutions of fate.

4. Mention how compound epithets, adjectives, &c., are formed in Persian, and give examples.

5. Give specimens of the forms of expression used in addressing persons of high dignity.

6. Mention some of the epithets most ordinarily applied to the Deity.

7. Explain the allusion in the following verse of Sady.

هر ورقے دفتریست معرفت کردگار

PERSIAN—SAKANDAR NAMEH.

Examiner.—Captain Lees.

Translate the following passage into English prose.

هنر بنما اگر داري نه گوهر گل از خارست و ابراهیم از آزر
گذارندهٔ داستانے دري چنین داد نظم گذارش گري
که چون فرخي شاه راگشت جفت چوگلنار خندید و چون گل شگفت
در گنج بگشاد برگنج خواه تونگر شد از گنج و گوهر سپاه
براسود یکهفته برجاے جنگ بیاقوت می ریگ را داد رنگ
چو سقاے باران و فراش باد زدند آب و رفتند ره بامداد
شد از راه او گرد بر خاسته که بے گرد صحرا شد آراسته
چو بے گرد شد راه از گرد راه در آمد بزین شاه گیتي پناه
روارو زنان ناي زرین زدند سراپرده بر پشت پرو ین زدند
زدریاے افرنجه تارود نیل بجوش آمد ازبانگ طبل رحیل
درایندهٔ هر سو درائے شتر زبانگ تهي مغز را کرد پر
دمان جلا جل بهراے زر ز شور جرس گوشها کرد کر
بموکب روان لشکر از هر کنار نچندانکه داند کس از بیشمار
جهاندار در موکب خاص خویش
خرامنده بر کبک رقاص خویش

(*a*) In what metre is the Sikandar Nameh written?

(*b*) What was the author's name, and where was he born?

(*c*) Explain داستان دزي ?

(*d*) Some editions have بیاقوت می ریگ را داد رنگ. What would be the sense of the verse with this reading and which of the two is preferable?

(*e*) Who is the شاه گیتي پناه alluded to above?

(*f*) Give a brief out line of the Sikandar Nameh.

(*g*) What is the آب حیات. Where is it to be obtained? Did Alexander, did any one obtain it?

(*h*) Where is the river افرنجه where the رود نیل and what countries lie between them?

2. Translate the following passage into Persian without bombast, but with some regard to elegance of style and neatness of expression.

Upon the death of Abu Ishaq, Mamluk Saboktakeen ascended the throne, and with the unanimous concurrence of the army, the people, and their nobles, at once hoisted the standard of conquest. With the view of prosecuting a religious war, he invaded India, and fought a great battle on the confines of the Koh-júd with Raja Jaipal, the ruler of India. Peace, however, was concluded with Jaipal, but the Hindu Monarch having violated the conditions of the treaty imposed on him, the King marched against him a second time with a disciplined force consisting of one hundred thousand horse, and a great number of elephants. An obstinate battle was fought, in which the hosts of Jaipal were totally defeated.

3. Explain the following Arabic grammatical terms used in Persian ماضي استمراري - قرینه مقام - اسم اشارة - اسم جنس - مضاف الیه - مضاف

Give examples.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

এত শুনি মহা ক্রোধে দৈত্যের ঈশ্বর।
কহে শিশু মার আনি দন্তাল কুঞ্জর॥
প্রহ্লাদ বেড়িয়া আসি যতেক বারণ।
আজ্ঞা মাত্র ধরিল যতেক দৈত্যগণ॥
অঙ্কুশ আঘাতে দন্ত দিল দন্তিগুলা।
অঙ্গে ঠেকি ভাঙ্গে যেন সুকোমল স্থলা॥

1. Paraphrase the above lines.
2. Point out the words in the above lines which are synonymous.
3. Point out all the participles occurring in the same.

ইঙ্গিতে ইন্দ্রের পদ দিতে পার তুমি।
কেবল লাঞ্ছনা তাহা জানিলাম আমি॥
রাজ্য ধন ভ্রাতা পুত্র দারা পরিবার।
প্রভু পণে সভাকে করিব অহঙ্কার॥
মহামদে মত্ত হৈয়া অনীতি করিব।
আছুক অন্যের দায় তোমা পাসরিব॥
ব্রহ্ম পদ দিলে প্রভু নাই প্রয়োজন।
কেবল আমার বাঞ্ছা তোমার চরণ॥

4. Render these lines into English.
5. Give the literal meaning of the following words: অস্ত্র শস্ত্র শাস্ত্র বস্ত্র হুতাশন অনায়াস।

যোড় করে বিভীষণ করে নিবেদন।
অন্য অস্ত্রে না মরিবে দুর্জয় রাবণ॥
স্বয়ুবাণ আছে ওর মন্দোদরী পাশ।
সে বাণ আনিলে হবে রাবণের নাশ॥
হনুমানে আদেশিয়া কমল লোচন।
ছলেতে আনিল বাণ পবন নন্দন॥
সেই বাণ লয়ে রাম যুড়িয়া ধনুকে।
ক্রোধ ভরে মারিলেন রাবণের বুকে॥

দশ মাস তোমারে আনিল নিশাচরে।
নাহি জানি ছিলা সীতা কেমন প্রকারে॥
আমারে করিবে নিন্দা এই বড় ভয়।
পরীক্ষা করহ সীতা যদি মনে লয়॥
এমত শুনিয়া সীতা অতি দুঃখ মনে।
অগ্নিকুণ্ড জ্বালাইতে কহেন লক্ষ্মণে॥

6. Why is করে found twice in the first of the above lines?

7. Are there in the above lines any nominative cases without finite verbs? If there be, how do you determine the syntax?

8. Are there any impersonal verbs in the above lines?

9. In what case are the words হনুমানে and লক্ষ্মণে, how would they be written in prose?

10. Translate the following lines into Bengali :—

The established religion of Lahore is Sikh or Khalsa. The inhabitants believe and worship Baba Nanuk whom they call Guru. They are authorized by him to eat hogs; the Mahommedans are scarcely tolerated, and even disgrace-

fully treated. Lahore is governed in an absolute manner. The present king Ranjit Sing has passed a law that the noses and ears of thieves shall be cut off, and a fine of two or three thousand Rupees imposed on a murderer.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—KISTO COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA.

1. Explain the following passages, noticing the derivation of words when required.

যেমন চন্দ্র লোক লোচনের আহ্লাদ জন্মাইয়া এবং তপন তাপ দান করিয়া স্ব স্ব নামের সার্থকতা লাভ করিয়াছেন, রঘুও প্রজারঞ্জন করিয়া রাজা নামের সেই রূপ সার্থকতা লাভ করিলেন ॥

অর্থাৎ দিলীপ রাজা আপন পুত্রকে সুলক্ষণ সম্পন্ন দেখিয়া ভাবিলেন এই বালকটী সর্ব্বশাস্ত্রে ও শস্ত্র যুদ্ধে পারগামী হইবেক অতএব তিনি গমনার্থ রঘ ধাতুর অর্থ গ্রহণ পূর্ব্বক পুত্রের নাম রঘু রাখিলেন।

2. What is the meaning of স্থূল in আপনকার সৃষ্ট পৃথিবী জলবায়ু প্রভৃতি স্থূল পদার্থ সকল and of রজঃ and সত্ত্ব in আপনা হইতেই মাতৃক রজোগুণ পরিত্যাগ পূর্ব্বক পৈতৃক সত্ত্বগুণ অবলম্বন করিলাম। Shew how the word সাত্ত্বিকতা is connected with the primary signification of সত্ত্ব।

3. Narrate in Bengali the legendary incidents on which the name সাগর of the ocean is founded.

4. What is the purport of the following expressions. তদীয় বাহুযুগল গুণাঘাত জনিত কিণচক্রে লাঞ্ছিত হয় নাই ॥ যদি বায়ুভরে উভয়েই বিচলিত হয়, তবে বৃক্ষ ও পর্ব্বতে বিশেষ কি ॥ যেন ক্ষত্রিয়ধর্ম্ম মূর্ত্তি পরিগ্রহ করিয়া ভূমণ্ডলে অবস্থিতি করিতেছেন।।

অগ্নি যে তৃণ রাশি দগ্ধ করে এ বড় কঠিন কার্য্য নহে, কিন্তু যেমন তৃণে মহার্ণবেও সেই রূপ প্রজ্বলিত হয় ইহাই বড় আশ্চর্য্য ?

5. Translate the following words, phrases and sentences into English.

উপেক্ষা, চারিত্র, আভিজাত্য, ত্রিকালজ্ঞ, ইন্দ্রিয়াতীত, অনুল্লঙ্ঘনীয়, অবাতবিক্ষোভিত, ব্রত পালন, সুরস ইতিহাস, চিরন্তনী প্রথা, শত্রুমণ্ডলে ভেদ প্রয়োগ, গজাস্কন্দী কেশরী কি ভয় প্রযুক্ত গিরিগুহায় শয়ন করিয়া থাকে, হিমবিমুক্ত হিমকর বিমল করজালে ধরামণ্ডল ধবলিত করিয়া বিলাসিগণকে উল্লাসিত করিল।

6. Give Bengali expressions for the following English ones.

Pacific, pasture, engaging appearance, inveterate habits, skilled in gestic lore, vanity of human wishes, forbidden tree, animated bust, relentless power.

7. Explain the nature of তিন ঋণ, ছয় অঙ্গ and চারি আশ্রম।

8. Write a short Bengali essay on the view you take of Rama's exiling Sita to humour his people.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

शोचन्तोऽवनतै र्नराधिपभयाद्धिक्शब्दगर्भैर्मुखै
र्मामग्रासनतोऽवकृष्टमवधं ये दृष्टवन्तः पुरा।
ते पश्यन्तु तथैव सम्प्रति जना नन्दं मया सान्वयं
सिंहेनेव गजेन्द्रमद्रिशिखरात् सिंहासनात्पातितं॥

1. Which is the subject or principal nominative in this sloka—which the verb—and which the object?

2. Explain the simile contained in these lines.

3. Give the meaning of सान्वयं and धिक्शब्दगर्भैः

पौरैरङ्गुलिभिर्नवेन्दुवदहं निर्दिश्यमानः शनै
र्योराजेव पुरा पुराभिरगमं राज्ञां सहस्रै र्वृतः।
भूयः सम्प्रति सोऽहमेव नगरे तत्रैव बन्धश्रमो
जीर्णोद्यानकमेव तस्कर इव चासादिशामि द्रुतं।

4. Parse निरगमं and say of what conjugation is विशामि

5. Give the full signification of the words बन्धश्रमः and जीर्णोद्यानकं

6. What is the root of द्रुत? Give its first and third persons singular present and 3rd preterite (की and टो.)

मम विमृशतः कार्य्यारम्भे विधेरविधेयतां
सहजकुटिलां कौटिल्यस्य प्रचिन्तयतो मतिं।
अथच विहिते तत्कृत्यानां निकाममुपग्रहे
कथमिदमिहेत्युन्निद्रस्य प्रयान्त्यनिशं निशाः॥
कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयंस्तस्य विस्तारमिच्छन्
बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमपि महनं गूढमुद्भेदयंश्च।
कुर्वन् बुद्ध्या विमर्षं प्रसृतमपि पुनः संहरन् कार्यजातं
कर्त्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्मद्विधो वा।

7. Translate these lines into English.

8. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit.

We continued at Lahore to enjoy the civilities of our friends and learn the state of the country. Lahore is fortified and has a deep ditch. The streets are so narrow and muddy that two horses can scarcely pass, and no man can walk in them without dirtying his clothes as well as shoes. The air of Lahore is very pure.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—KISTO COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA.

1. ततः स सम्प्रेक्ष्य शरद्गुणश्रियं
शरद्गुणालोकनलोलचक्षुषम् ।
उवाच यज्ञस्तमनोदितोऽपि गां
नहीङ्गितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति ॥

(*a*) Shew the connection between the 2nd and the last feet of the above.

(*b*) What is meant by शरद्गुण, लोल, अनोदित and गो here? Mention the different meanings of the last.

2. यशोऽधिगन्तुं सुखलिप्सया वा
मनुष्यसङ्ख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा ।
निरुत्सुकानामभियोगभाजां
समुत्सुकेवाङ्गमुपैति सिद्धिः ॥

(*a*) What is the force of निरुत्सुकानां here? What is मनुष्यसंख्याया अतिवर्तनं? Give an exact English synonym for अभियोग.

(*b*) What rhetorical दोष would be corrected by making सुखमीहितुं in place of सुखलिप्सया.

3. तुल्या भवद्दर्शनसम्पदेषा दृष्टेर्दिवौकोवलयाङ्कितायाः ।
विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणां रिपुं वा ॥
व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः॥
दिशत्यपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः ॥

(*a*) Quote passages parallel to the above.

(*b*) विश्रम्य विदुरे नाम ॥ अवसादयितुं क्षमाः सुखं न विधेयेषु विशेषसम्पदः ॥ Give instances where the words नामन् सम्पद् are used in the same sense as in the foregoing.

4. Give a full explanation of the following verses.

स्पृहणीयगुणैर्महात्मभि-
श्चरिते वर्त्मनि यच्छतां मनः ।
विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां
विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः ॥
वीतौजसः सन्निधिमात्रशेषा
भवत्कृतां भूतिमपेक्षमाणाः ।
समानदुःखा इव नस्त्वदीयाः
सरूपतां पार्थ गुणा भजन्ते ॥
ध्वंसेत हृदयं सद्यः परिभूतस्य मे परैः ।
यद्यमर्षः प्रतीकारं भुजालम्बं न लम्भयेत् ॥
समस्य सम्पादयता गुणैरिमां
त्वया समारोपितभारां भारतीम्
प्रगल्भमात्मा धुरि धुर्य्यं वाग्मिनां
वनेचरेणापि सताधिरोपितः ॥

5. Explain the nature of the 4 *expedients* or उपाय the three *powers* or शक्ति and the seven *members* or अङ्ग of a kingdom.

6 Describe in Sanscrit the characters of Yudhisthira, Bhimasena and Arjuna, such as they figure in Kiratarjunya.

7. How do you account for the dative पत्नी in तत्रभूमिपतिः पत्नीः दर्शयन् प्रियदर्शनः ॥ the nominative विषवृक्षः in विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम् ॥ the instrumental भाषा in भाषा यदित्यं परवानसि त्वम् ॥ and the accusative वृक्षवाटिकां in दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते ॥

8. Explain the formation of परासिसिषु, धनायितुं, and समाजुहूर्षमाण. What is the reason of आत्मनेपद or शानच- in the last? To what समास are the compounds उच्चावच, चिन्तोपस्थित, पौनप्रतिवद्य and वागर्थाविव to be referred?

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

तिलक भाल बनमाल अधिक राजन छबि ।
मोर मुकुट की लटक चटक बरनत अटकत कवि ॥
पीताम्बर फहरान मधुर मुसक्यान कपोलन ।
रचौ रुचिर मुख पान तान गायत मृदु बोलन ॥
रति कोटि काम अभिराम अति दुष्ट निकंदन गिरधरन ॥
आनन्द कंद ब्रजचंद प्रभु सु जय जय जय असरन सरन ॥

1. How far does the first sentence extend in the above lines? give the agent, verb, and object in that sentence.
2. Translate the four last lines into English.

प्रीतम या कलिकाल में कह ऐसी की आहि ।
एक वस्तु जिहिं सौंपियै दे दस गुन करि ताहि ॥
सुनौ अर्थ मन मोहनी है यह धरा सुभाइ ॥
बोये एकै बीज के दे दस गुन करि ताइ ॥
ऐसौ बड़ भख कौन है खात जु नाहिं अघाय ।
खात खात भोजन घटै तब आपहि मर जाय ॥
बड़ भख ज्वाला जानियै ढन लकरी बड़ खाय ।
जब भोजन घट जात है तब सीरी ह्वै जाय ॥

3. Paraphrase these lines.

तुलसी रसना तौ भली जो तू सुमिरै राम ।
नातर काढ़ि निकासियै मुख मे भलौ न चाम ॥

4. What is meant by चाम in these lines?
5. What part of speech is जो here?

भले बुरे निबहैं सबै महत पुरुष के संग ।
चन्द सर्प जल अग्नि ये बसत शंभु के अंग ॥

6. Explain the sense of these lines.
7. What does the word जल refer to here?
8. Translate the following English passage into Hindee.

The established religion of Lahore is Sikh or Khalsa. The inhabitants believe and worship Baba Nanuk whom they call Guru. They are authorized by him to eat hogs; the Mahommedans are scarcely tolerated, and even disgracefully treated. Lahore is governed in an absolute manner. The present king Ranjit Sing has passed a law that the noses and ears of thieves shall be cut off, and a fine of two or three thousand Rupees imposed on a murderer.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

धुआं देखि खर दूषण केरा ।
जाइ सुपनखैं रावण प्रेरा ॥
बोली बचन क्रोध करि भारी ।
देश कोश की सुरति बिशारी ॥
करसि पान सोवसि दिन राती ।
सुधि न तोहि शिर पर आराती ॥
राज नीति बिनु धन बिनु धर्मा ।
हरि हि समर्पे बिनु सत कर्मा ॥
विद्या बिनु विवेक उपजाये ।
श्रमफल पढ़े किये अरु पाये ॥
संगतें यती कुमंत्रतें राजा ।
मानतें ज्ञान पानतें लाजा ॥

प्रीति प्रतीत बिनु मदतें गुनी।
गाएहिं वेगि नीति अस सुनी॥

1. Translate these lines into English.

उमा एक निज प्रभुहि बए पुनि इनके बड़ भाग।
तरब चहहिं प्रभु शरन लगे बिना योग जप जाग॥

2. Explain the force of this couplet—and also of the following:

तात स्वर्ग अपवर्ग सुख धरिय तुला एक अंग॥
तुलै न ताहि सकल मिलि जो सुख लव सत संग॥

3. What is nominative to the verb तुलै?

मनऊं बारि निधि बूड़ जहाजू।
भयउ विकल जनु वणिक समाजू॥
एकहि एक देहिं उपदेसू।
तजेउ राम हम जानि कलेसू॥
निंदहि आपु सराहहिं मीना।
धृग जीवन रघुबीर विहीना॥

4. Paraphrase these lines.

कोमल चरण चलत बिनु पनहीं।
भै मृदु भूमि सकुचि मन मनहीं॥
कुश कटक कांकरी कुराई।
कटुक कठोर कुवस्तु दुराई॥

महि मंजुल मृदु मारग कीन्हे।
बहत समीर त्रिविध सुख लीन्हे॥
सुमन बरषि सुर घन करि छाहीं।
बिटप फुल फल तृण मृदु लाहीं॥
मृग बिलोकि खग बोलि सुबानी।
सेवहिं सकल रामप्रिय जानी।

5. Point out the participles in these lines.
6. To what verbs belong समीर सुर बिटप and मृग
7. What is meant by त्रिविध and सकल
8. Translate the following passage into English.

आगे गुरु से विदा हो बलदेव जी चले चले गोकुल में पधारे तो देखते क्या हैं कि वन में चारों ओर गायें मुंह बायें बिटप खायें श्रीकृष्ण चंद की सुरत किये बांसुरी की तान मे मन दिये रांभती हैंकती फिरती हैं तिन के पीछे पीछे ग्वाल बाल हरि जस गाते प्रेम रंग राते चले जाते हैं और जिधर तिधर नगर निवासी लोग प्रभु के चरित्र औ लीला बखान रहे हैं महाराज जन्म भुमि में जाय ब्रजवासियों औ गायों की यह अवस्था देखि बलराम जी करुणा कर नयन में नीर भर लाये।

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

ହେ ରାଜନ ସଂସାରେ ଯାହାର ଗୁଣ ଅଛି ସେ ଜୀଇଥାଉ। ଅଥବା ଯାହାର ଯଶଃକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଅଛି ସେ ଜୀଇଥାଉ ଏହି କଥାରେ ଯେ ହୀନ ହୋଇଲା ସେ ଜୀଇ ଥିଲେହେଁ ମୃତର ସମାନ। ମଲେହେଁ ତାହା ସକାଶରୁ କିଛିହିଁ ହାନି ନାହିଁ। ସେ ଧର୍ମାତ୍ମକାରୀ ଏମନ୍ତ

କହନ୍ତେ ରାଜା ବୀରବିକ୍ରମଦେବ ସେ ଧର୍ମାତ୍ମକାରକ ହରଷ ହୋଇ କୋଟିଯେ ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦେଲେ । ଏମନ୍ତେ ହୋଇ ସେ ବୀରବିକ୍ରମଦେବ ସମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତେ କେତେହେଁକ ଦିନ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏକ ବୈଦେଶିକ ଗଣକ ଆସି ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇଲା ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ନିପୁଣ ସମସ୍ତ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରଯତ ଅଛି । ସପ୍ତାଙ୍ଗପଞ୍ଜି ଯେନ ରାଜାଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇଲା । ତିଥି ବାର ନକ୍ଷତ୍ର ଯୋଗ କରଣ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସପ୍ତାଙ୍ଗ ଜଣାଇଲା । ରାଜା ବୀର ବିକ୍ରମଦେବ ସେ ବୈଦେଶିକକୁ ଦେଖି ବଡ଼ ସାଦର କରି ବସାଇଲେ । ରାଜା ପଚାରିଲେ ଭୋ ଗଣକ ଏସମ୍ବତ୍ସରେ ଆମ୍ଭ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ପାଳକ କେମନ୍ତ ହୋଇବ ତାହା କହ । ସେ ରାଜା ଏମନ୍ତ ପଚାରନ୍ତେ ସେ ଗଣକ ଗ୍ରହ କୋଷ୍ଠିଯାତ ସମ୍ବତ୍ସର ପାଳକ ବୁଝି ରାଜାଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇଲା । ଭୋଦେବ ଏ ସମ୍ବତ୍ସରେ ଭୂମ୍ଭ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ବୃଷ୍ଟି ନୋହିବ । ବାର ବରଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ହୋଇବ । ସେ ଗଣକ ଏମନ୍ତ କହନ୍ତେ ରାଜା ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ବୋଇଲେ । ଭୋଗଣକ ଆମ୍ଭ ରାଜ୍ୟରେତ ଅଧର୍ମ ଆଚରଣ ନାହିଁ । କେଉଁ ଦୋଷରୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ହୋଉବ । ରାଜା ଏମନ୍ତ ପଚାରନ୍ତେ ସେ ଗଣକ ବୋଇଲା । ଭୋ ଦେବ ଯହିଁ ଅଧର୍ମ ଆଚରଣ ଯହିଁ ପାପ କର୍ମ ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତ । ସେ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ଗ୍ରହପୀଡ଼ା ନ ଥାଏ ।

1. Translate into English the above passage from the beginning to the words ହୋଇବ ତାହା କହ. (13 lines.)

2. What is the difference in meaning between ତିଥି and ବାର ?

3. Give the meaning of the terms କରଣ and ଯୋଗ what other meaning have these words besides those in the text ?

4. What is the literal meaning of the words ଗଣକ and ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ?

5. What is ଗ୍ରହପୀଡ଼ା ?

6. Give four synonymes of ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ three of ଦେବ and six of ରାଜା.

ଅହୋ ରାଜଲୋକମାନେ ତୁମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଏ କେଉଁ ଧର୍ମ ତୁମ୍ଭେ-ମାନେ ଆପଣା ସୁଖର ନିମନ୍ତେ ମହା ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଯେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ପାଖେ ବଳିଦାନ ଦିଅ । ଏମନ୍ତ ବଳିଦାନର ଯେଉଁ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନଇ ସେ ପୁଣ୍ୟର ଯେଉଁ ସୁଖ ହୋଏ ସେ ସୁଖ ଏସଂସାରେ ଥାଇ କେତେ ଦିନ ଭୋଗ କରିବ ।

7. Explain what is meant by ଧର୍ମ । and ପୁଣ୍ୟ and what is the literal meaning of ସଂସାର.

8. Translate the following passage into Oriya.

The established religion of Lahore is Sikh or Khalsa. The inhabitants believe and worship Baba Nanuk, whom they call Guru. They are authorized by him to eat hogs; Mohammedans are scarcely tolerated, and even disgracefully treated. Lahore is governed in an absolute manner. The present king Ranjit Sing has passed a law that the noses and ears of thieves shall be cut off, and a fine of two or three thousand Rupees imposed on a murderer.

ORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ନାମରେ ଗୃଧ୍ର କହୁଅଛି, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ବ୍ୟସନରୁ ହେତୁରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବିଶ୍ୱସିଦ୍ଧ ନୁହେ । ଯଥା ମିତ୍ର, ଅମାତ୍ୟ ସହାୟ, ଏହିମାନେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦୃଢ଼ଭକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଥାନ୍ତି ଆଉ ଶତ୍ରୁମା-ନଙ୍କର ବିପକ୍ଷ ହୋଇ ଥାନ୍ତି ଯେତେବେଳେ ବିଗ୍ରହ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ । ପୁନ-

ବାର ଭୂମି, ମିଶ, ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଏତନ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଫଳ, ଏମାନେ ଯେତେ-ବେଳେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ତେତେବେଳେ ବିଗ୍ରହ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

1. Give the meaning of the words ବ୍ୟସନିହି ଦୂତଙ୍କୁ ବିଗ୍ରହ ମିଶ What other meanings have the words ମିଶ and ବିଗ୍ରହ.

2. Explain fully the author's meaning in the last sentence of the above extract.

ଶୁଣ, ଯେଉଁ ସଭାରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଲୋକ ନାହିଁ ସେ ସଭା ନୁହେ; ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଧର୍ମ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ସେମାନେ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ନୁହନ୍ତି; ଯହିଁରେ ସତ୍ୟ ନାହିଁ ତାହା ଧର୍ମ ନୁହେ; ଯହିଁରେ ଛଳ ଅଛି ତାହା ସତ୍ୟ ନୁହେ; କାରଣ କି ଧର୍ମ ଏହି, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍, ମ୍ଳେଚ୍ଛ ଦୂତସୁଦ୍ଧା ଅବଧ, କିପାଁକ ରାଜା ଦୂତମୁଖ ଅଟନ୍ତି, ଅତଏବ ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଉତ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେହେଁ ଦୂତ ଅନ୍ୟଥା ବୋଲେ ନାହିଁ । ଏବଂ ଦୂତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ କିଏ ଆପଣାକୁ ଅଧମ ଓ ପରକୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଜ୍ଞାନ କରି ମାନେ? ଦୂତ ସର୍ବଦା ଅବଧ ଭାବରେ ସବୁ କଥା କହେ । ତତ୍ପରେ ରାଜା ଏବଂ କାକ ସୁସ୍ଥିର ହେଲେ ଆଉ ଶୁକ ଉଠି ଚାଲି ଗଲା । ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ ଚକ୍ରବାକ ତାକୁ ଅଣାଇ ପ୍ରବୋଧ କରି କନକାଲଙ୍କାରାଦି ଦେଇ ତାକୁ ବିଦାୟ କଲା । ତହିଁ ଉତ୍ତର ଶୁକ ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଚଳକୁ ଯାଇ ସ୍ୱରାଜାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଣାମ କଲା ।

3. Translate the above passage into English.

4. What difference is there in meaning between ସାନ୍ତ୍ୱନା and ପ୍ରବୋଧ.

5. Explain the Sandhi in the words କନକାଲଙ୍କାରାଦି. and ଜନ୍ମେଚ୍ଛ.

6. Give two synonymes of ଅମାତ୍ୟ four of ଯୁଦ୍ଧ and five of ଅଚଳ What does this last word mean when in the feminine gender.

ସିଂହ କହୁଅଛି, କି ଚମତ୍କାର । ଆମ୍ଭେ ଅଭୟ ବଚନ ଦେଇ ଆଣିଅଛୁଁ, ଏବଂ ବଢ଼ାଇ ଅଛୁଁ; ତେବେ କିରୂପେ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେ ?

7. Explain this passage ?
8. Translate the following extract into English.

ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସୈନ୍ୟଗଣର କୋଳାହଳ ଶ୍ରବଣରେ ଲବ, କୁଶ ଦୁହିଁ ପରସ୍ପର ଏହି କଥା କହିଲେ, ଦେଖ ଭାଇ ! ଅଶ୍ୱ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରାୟ ଆଉ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଆସୁଅଛନ୍ତି ; ଅତଏବ ଚାଲ ଆମ୍ଭେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ମାରି କରି ଆସିବା । ସୀତା ଏହି କଥା ଶ୍ରବଣ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ କଲେ ହେ ବତ୍ସ ! ତୁମ୍ଭେ କେଉଁଠାକୁ ଯିବ, ଦେଖ କାହା ସଙ୍ଗେ ବାଦାନୁବାଦ କର ନା । ତୁମ୍ଭେ ବାଳକ, କିଏ ମାରିବ କିଏ ଧରିବ, ଆମ୍ଭର ସର୍ବଦା ଏହି ଭାବନା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ । ଲବ କୁଶ ଈଷଦ୍ଧାସ୍ୟ କରି କହିଲେ,ଜନନି ! କେଉଁଠାରି ରାଜାମାନେ ନିତ୍ୟ ନିତ୍ୟ ମୃଗୟା କରିବାକୁ ଆସି ତପୋବନ ଭଗ୍ନ କରନ୍ତି, ତହିଁରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦୁଃଖ ପାଉଁ । କୋଧ ହୁଏ ଆଜି କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ତପୋ-ବନ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବାକୁ ଆସିଅଛି, ଆମ୍ଭେ ତାକୁ ବାହାର କରି ଦେବାକୁ ଯାଉଅଛୁଁ; ଏଥିରେ ବିବାଦ ହେଲେ ହେବ ଭୟ କି? ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଆସିବାଦ କର, ଆମ୍ଭେ ଜୟ କରି ଆସିବୁଁ, କଦାପି ହରିବୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. Give an account of the Druids and of their religious system.

2. Describe the social and political condition of Britain under the Roman rule.

3. Give a sketch of the career of St. Dunstan.

4. Narrate the chief events that occurred in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Why was his memory so affectionately cherished by the English nation?

5. Compare the Laws and Political Institutions of the Normans with those of the Saxons.

6. Enumerate, with dates, the Sovereigns of the House of Plantagenet.

7. Give an account of the third Crusade. What ultimate benefit did the English nation derive from the Crusades?

8. What circumstances led to the fall of the English power in France?

9. Sketch briefly the history of Richard the Third, and give your estimate of his character.

10. Mention the most eminent writers, philosophers and statesmen of the reign of queen Elizabeth. State on what the fame of each chiefly rests.

11. Where are the following places: Brunanburgh, Northallerton, Evesham, Falkirk, Halidon Hill, Shrewsbury, St. Albans, Tewkesbury, Pinkey, St. Quentin? What battles were fought at or near them? Give in each case the date: and name the victorious party.

12. Explain the following terms: Wittenagemot, Danegelt, gavel-kind, Constitutions of Clarendon, Statute of Mortmain, præmunire.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, M. A.

Give a brief History of the court of Star Chamber.

2. Write a sketch of the principal events between the meeting of the Short Parliament and the execution of Strafford. What was the position of parties at the latter date?

3. Give an outline history of the Rump Parliament, down to its dissolution by Cromwell. Why was this dissolution considered illegal?

4. What were the principal arbitrary measures of James II.?

5. Give the dates and the principal conditions of the Secret and Partition Treaties.

6. Describe the state of the British empire in 1756, as regards Europe, India, and America. What advantages did England gain by the peace of Paris?

7. Give a sketch of Lord Cornwallis' career in America, Ireland and India.

8. Trace the genealogy of George III. and the young Pretender from James I.

9. Write a history of Flanders, so far as it is connected with English history, down to the peace of Utrecht.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—R. Thwaytes, B. A.

1. Define a plane, a rhombus and parallel straight lines.

The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines, towards the same parts, are also themselves equal and parallel.

What is meant by the expression "towards the same parts?"

2. Prove that the straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines, towards opposite parts, bisect one another.

3. In a given circle to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

Supposing the triangle to be acute-angled, draw through each of the angular points, straight lines touching the circle, thus forming an external triangle: shew that a simple relation connects each angle of the exterior with the opposite angle of the interior triangle.

4. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

5. If two planes cut one another, their common section shall be a straight line.

If three planes have a common intersection, and two straight lines be drawn meeting these planes in the points A, B, C; and A^1, B^1, C^1, respectively. Shew that if AA^1, BB^1, meet in a point, CC^1 shall pass through the same point.

6. Find the value of $\left(\frac{\sqrt{27}+\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{117}+\sqrt{52}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{18}+\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{28}}\right)$ to three places of decimals.

7. How much money must be invested in the 3 per cent. consols when they are at $92\frac{1}{2}$, to produce the same income as would be produced by £1530 invested in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 95.

8. Reduce the following expressions to their simplest forms:—

$$\frac{3x^2-8x+5}{x^3-4x^2+5x-2}$$

$$\frac{2x^3+ax^2+4a^2x-7a^3}{x^3-7ax^2+8a^2x-2a^3}$$

9. Eliminate a, b, c from the equations

$$\frac{x^m}{a^m} + \frac{y^m}{b^m} + \frac{z^m}{c^m} = 1 = \frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{p^m}$$

$$\frac{a^{m+n}}{x^m} = \frac{b^m}{y^m} = \frac{c^{m+n}}{z^m}$$

10. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x - \sqrt{2x} + 1}{x + \sqrt{2x} + 1} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6xy &= 0 \\ \frac{x}{y+z} + \frac{y}{x+z} + \frac{z}{x+y} &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

11. Write down the $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term of

$$\left(xy - \sqrt{9yz}\right)^{\frac{17}{3}}$$

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, AND STATICS.

Examiner.—THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON J. H. PRATT, M. A.

1. Prove that Sin (A + B) = Sin A cos B + cos A Sin B, in which each of A and B is greater than one right angle and less than two right angles.

2. Prove that

$$\tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}}$$

3. If log 4350 = 3.6384893 and log 4351 = 3.6385891, find what log 43501 is, by proportional parts. Also write down the value of log 0.435.

4. Explain how by observing angles and measuring a base, you can find the distance between two inaccessible but visible objects in the same plane as yourself.

5. Prove that if A B C are three angles of a triangle

$$\text{Sin A} + \text{Sin B} + \text{Sin C} = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

6. Find the sine, tangent, and chord of 45°. Which of them has the middle value?

7. If three forces acting on a point in the same plane hold it at rest, prove what relation they must bear to one another in direction and magnitude.

8. Explain the action of the Screw as a mechanical power: and point out its resemblance to the inclined plane in its action.

9. Two weights are connected by a string, which lies upon an inclined plane, one weight hanging over the top of the inclined plane, and the other hanging from the bottom. What must be the relation of the weights that they may be in equilibrium, all effect of friction being neglected?

10. Prove that the centre of gravity of a solid pyramid on a triangular base is three quarters of the length of the axis from the vertex. Why will it not be the same if the pyramid is hollow?

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—George Smith.

1. Define philosophically and distinguish between these terms—Inductive and Deductive; Analysis and Synthesis; Subject and Object; Law and Phenomenon.

2. Define Consciousness. What are its functions?

3. What is meant by Primary and Secondary qualities of Body? What are they? How do we acquire a knowledge of them?

4. Of what value is experience as a source of knowledge? Illustrate your answer from the sense of sight.

5. State the common doctrine of the association of ideas.—What modern philosophers have made it the cardinal point of their system?

6. Contrast the faculty of Imagination with that which Dr. Abercrombie calls reason or judgment.

7. What is a syllogism? What is its value in the investigation of truth? Illustrate your answer by examples.

8. What are the criteria of First Truths? Analyse our belief in our personal identity.

9. Explain briefly the doctrine of Berkeley, Hume, and Reid on the "Ideal Theory."

10. What arguments does Dr. Abercrombie adduce for the immateriality and immortality of the thinking principle? Wherein does Reason fail us and what supplements it?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

1. What is meant by "Theory of Morals?" Explain that of Mandeville, Hume, Hobbes, Paley, and Adam Smith. State objections to each.

2. Point out the distinction between the Desires and the Affections.

3. State the three elements of Veracity: which of the three is calculated to prove most injurious to Society? Give reasons.

4. When does Resentment prove of moral value?

5. How does Justice differ from Benevolence?

6. Define "Motives," "Moral Habits," "Conscience," and "Passion."

7. "A sound and rational Self-love ought to lead us to seek our own true happiness." Prove this.

8. How does Moral Approbation operate upon the Affections?

9. Indicate the various heads under which Abercrombie treats of Justice.

10. Define Patriotism and its sources.

B. A. Examination.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Richards, M. A.

1. Sketch the life of Dryden, and give a list of the most distinguished poets who were contemporary with him.

2. Give, as nearly as possible in Dryden's own words, his description of the commencement and progress of Greek Tragedy.

3. Trace shortly the history of the drama in England down to Shakspeare's time.

4. How many plays on Roman History did Shakspeare write? What aspect of Roman History do they respectively present to us? Did he obtain his information from original sources?

5. Give concisely the plot of Coriolanus. At what period of Shakspeare's life do you suppose it to have been written? Give your reasons.

6. In the following passages other readings have been proposed. Mention them.

(*a*) To the pot, I warrant him.

(*b*) (*Cor.*) Shall!
O gods! but most unwise patricians, why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Given Hydra here to choose an officer?

(*c*) ——— ——— fortune's blow,
When most struck home, being gentle wounded craves
A noble cunning.

(*d*) (*3rd Servt.*) Which friends, sir, durst not shew themselves his friends whilst he's in directitude.
(*1st Servt.*) Directitude! what's that?

7. Explain the following passages.

(*a*) To break the heart of generosity.

(*b*) If they set down before us, for the remove.
Bring up your army,

(*c*) The rest shall bear the business in some other fight
As cause will be obeyed. Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my command,
Which men are best inclined.

(*d*) Why so; you have made good work:
A pair of Tribunes that have racked for Rome,
To make coals cheap: a noble memory!

(*e*) I do despise them,
For they do prank them in authority,
Against all noble sufferance.

8. Explain Shakspeare's use of the following words:

disgrace gird crack delay attended
rapture misery fond flaw.

9. Certain words require particular and appropriate prepositions after them. Write out four words which may be followed by either of two prepositions, according to the meaning intended.

10. Give examples under three distinct heads to show that a knowledge of Etymology is a safe guide in cases of doubtful orthography.

ENGLISH—PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe, M. A.

1. Give a free and illustrative paraphrase of the following passage :—

"Free writing and despotism are such implacable foes, that we hardly think of blaming a tyrant for keeping no terms with the press. He cannot do it. He might as reasonably choose a volcano for the foundation of his throne. Necessity is laid upon him, unless he is in love with ruin, to check the bold and honest expression of thought. But the necessity is his own choice; and let infamy be that man's portion, who seizes a power which he cannot sustain, but by dooming the mind through a vast empire, to slavery, and by turning the press, that great organ of truth, into an instrument of public delusion and debasement."

2. "In the death as in the life of Rienzi, the *hero* and the *coward* were strangely mingled." Explain this statement fully, and draw your illustrations from Gibbon.

3. State briefly the requisites of a good style, and distinguish between *perspicuity* and *purity*. What style is best suited to oratorical, and what to written discourses?

Point out the faults of the following passages :—

(*a*). "God heapeth favours on His servants that are liberal and faithful."

(*b*). "A little after the reformation of Luther."

(*c*). "As for such animals as are mortal or noxious, we have a right to destroy them."

(*d*). "You ought to contemn all the wit in the world against you."

4. Explain the following sentences from Channing; and point out particularly the words in which the rhetorical beauty consists:—

(*a*). "Power was the idol to which Bonaparte sacrificed himself."

(*b*). "He meant to entwine the laurels of Justinian with those of Alexander."

(*c*). "He insulted nations as well as sovereigns. He did not attempt to gild their chains, or to fit the yoke gently to their necks."

(*d*). "Government is not the spring of the wealth of nations, but their own sagacity, industry, enterprise and force of character."

5. Distinguish between a nervous, florid and simple style. What is the principal fault of the style of Gibbon? Contrast Channing's and Gibbon's styles; and indicate your preference.

6. Distinguish between the *derivation* and the *composition* of words, and state which is the earlier in any language. Explain the different parts of the following words, giving the derivation and meaning of each part and the meaning of the whole:—*implacable*, *foundation*, *count*, *declare*, *damsel*, *epistle*, *frail*, *saloon*, *humble*. Give the different meanings of *be*, *en*, *dom*, and *hood*, in composition.

7. Classify words under *four*, *eight*, *nine*, or *ten* classes; and define the classes (*a*) *grammatically*, and (*b*) *logically*. Give the *etymological* meaning of the name of each clsss. Classify conjunctions etymologically and give an example of each class.

8. Give at least three words now used in English

from each of the following sources :—Greek, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and any East Indian language. Give examples of words substantially the same in English, French, Greek, Latin, and Sanscrit.

9. Correct or justify the following constructions ; giving in every case your reason :—

(*a*). "Veracity as well as justice is to be our rule."

(*b*). "It is I, your friend, who bid you go."

(*c*). "Mankind is appointed to live in a future state."

(*d*). "Nothing but clearness and simplicity are desirable."

(*e*). "I was asked that question yesterday."

10. Paraphrase the following passage ; adding short explanatory notes where necessary :—

"Great Brahma rested hush'd in sleep
When Hayagriva came
With mooned horns and eyes of flame
And bore the holy Vedas to the deep.
Far from the sun's rejoicing ray
Beneath the huge abyss, the buried treasures lay.
Then foam'd the billowy desert wide,
And all that breathed they died
Sunk in the rolling waters : such the crime
And violence of earth."

LATIN—POETRY.

Examiner,—Rev. J. Richards, M. A.

1. Give a short account of Virgil's life and mention the names of his most distinguished contemporaries.

2. Translate and make necessary explanations.

Quinque tenent cœlum zonæ : quarum una corusco
Semper Sole rubens, et torrida semper ab igni :
Quam circùm extremæ dextrâ lævâque trahuntur,

Cærulcâ glacie concretæ atque imbribus atris.
Has inter mediamque, duæ mortalibus ægris
Munere concessæ Divûm: via secta per ambas,
Obliquus quà se signorum verteret ordo.
Mundus ut ad Scythiam Riphæasque arduus arces
Consurgit; premitur Libyæ devexus in Austros.
Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum
Sub pedibus Styx atra videt, Manesque profundi.
Maximus hìc flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis
Circùm, perque duas in morem fluminis Arctos,
Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi.
Illìc, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox
Semper, et obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ:
Aut redit à nobis Aurora, diemque reducit;
Nosque ubi primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis,
Illìc sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper.

3. Give the rules for the construction of Gerunds and Supines with examples.

4. State the Genders of sors, domus, incola, pecus, nux, dux, animal, supellex, pelagus, and give the genitive of each.

5. Translate:

Frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque fruuntur,
Mutuaque inter se læti convivia curant.
Invitat genialis hiems, curasque resolvit:
Ceu pressæ quum jam portum tetigere carinæ,
Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuere coronas.

Parse 'parto,' 'pressæ,' 'tetigere,' 'imposuere.'

6. Describe the Roman Calendar.

Explain the following expressions—menses pleni and cavi—Kalendæ—Idus—Nonæ—Nundinæ—Dies intercisi—Fasti—nefasti—sub ipsum arcturum.

7. Distinguish between cœpi, incipio inchoo—and between immanis, ingens, immensus, vastus, magnus, largus.

8. Translate:

Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis; quæ robora cuique,
Quis color, et quæ sit rebus natura ferendis.
Difficiles primùm terræ, collesque maligni,
Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis,
Palladiâ gaudent sylvâ vivacis olivæ.
Indicio est, tractu surgens oleaster eodem
Plurimus, et strati baccis sylvestribus agri.
At quæ pinguis humus, dulcique uligine læta.
Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus,
Qualem sæpe cavâ montis convalle solemus
Despicere; huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes,
Felicemque trahunt limum; quique editus Austro,
Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris;
Hic tibi prævalidas olim multoque fluentes
Sufficiet Baccho vites; hic fertilis uvæ,
Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit quum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.

9. Explain the historical allusions in the lines.

(*a*) Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi.

(*b*) Hinc moret Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum.

10. Give the etymology of the words *pluvia, potentia, improbus, quotannis, bicornis, cacumen, calculus, cubile rhetor.*

LATIN—PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe, M. A.

1. What were the different revolutions and convulsions in the Roman state during the period of Cicero's life? What part did Cicero take in each? and in what respects is his conduct censurable?

2. Give a brief analysis of the oration called *Divinatio;* and detail the circumstances which gave occasion to this oration.

3. Translate into English:

"Ego, quum hanc causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem, idque mihi amplum et praeclarum existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent: tum suscepto negotio, majus quiddam mihi proposui, in quo meam in rempublicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset. Nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria, conatuque meo videbatur, istum a me in judicium jam omnium judicio condemnatum vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis potentia, et ea cupiditas, qua per hosce annos in quibusdam judiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis dominatio, regnumque judiciorum tanto opere delectat: et sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiae que suae neque pudeat, neque taedeat; qui, quasi de industria, in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere videantur: hoc me profiteor suscepisse; magnum fortasse onus, et mihi periculosum; veruntamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem."

4. What were the numbers of the following officers at different periods of the republic:—*quaestors, aediles, praetors, tribunes?* At what age could each office be held and what were its particular duties?

5. In the progress of enacting laws at Rome, what were the respective meanings of *rogare, promulgare, suadere, dissuadere, persuadere, antiquare, abrogare, legem?* What were the several objects proposed by the laws called *lex Licinia, Roscia, Calpurnia?*

6. Distinguish between *jus* and *lex; era* and *epocha; arbiter* and *judex; quaestio* and *testis; fides, verum* and

veritas. Quote, from any Latin writers, instances of different forms that have been used for the genitive case of the word *fides?*

7. Explain the figures of *syllepsis*, *pleonasm* and, *hyperbaton*, and give instances of each.

9. Translate into English, adding short explanatory notes where necessary:—

(*a.*) "Dixi prima actione, me planum esse facturum, C. Verrem H. S. quadringenties contra legem abstulisse." Explain the meaning of *H. S. quadringenties* and give the amount in British-Indian Money.

(*b.*) "Quid ego nunc in altera actione Cn. Dolabellæ spiritus, quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? quid C. Neronis, viri optimi atque innocentissimi, nonnullis in rebus, animum nimirum timidum atque demissum? qui in illa re quid facere potuerit, non habebat, nisi forte, id quod omnes tum desiderabant, ut ageret eam rem sine Verre et sine Dolabella. Quidquid esset sine his actum, omnes probarent: tum vero quod pronuntiatum est, non per Neronem judicatum, sed per Dolabellam ereptum existimabatur."

(*c*) "Emerserit ex peculatus etiam judicio, meditetur de ducibus hostium, quos accepta pecunia liberavit: videat, quid de illis respondeat, quos in eorum locum subditos domi suæ reservavit, quærat non solum quemadmodum nostro crimini, verum etiam quo pacto suæ confessioni possit mederi.

9. What classes of verbs govern the accusative and dative? What verbs govern the genitive? Give examples of verbs which govern two accusatives referring to the same thing.

10. Translate into Latin:—

When Cicero was asked his opinion, concerning the immortality of the soul, he replied; "For many reasons I persuade myself that the soul is immortal; and if in this I err, I err

with pleasure; nor will I ever be forced out an opinion which yields me so much delight.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—BABOO KRISHNA KAMAL BHATTACHARYA, B.A.

1. ধরণী মধ্যেতে আছে যত তরুবর।
এক বৃক্ষ তার মধ্য হয় শ্রেষ্ঠতর॥
স্বর্গের সুধার ধার করে বরিষণ।
পাইলে হরিষ চিত হয় নরগণ॥
ধর্ম্মরূপ বৃক্ষ বীজ ত্রিদশ আলয়ে।
বীর্য্যহীন ক্রমে ইহা হয়েছে সময়ে॥
তথাচ পথিক যদি পায় তার ফল।
ভোজন করিলে হয় শরীর শীতল॥
এই বৃক্ষ পাশে আর আছে তরুদ্বয়।
বিবেক বৈরাগ্য নাম সুখের নিলয়॥
অল্প লোক ধর্ম্মবৃক্ষ দেখিবারে পায়।
পাপ কুজ্ঝটিকা দ্বারা ব্যাপ্ত তার কায়॥

(*a.*) Explain the passage and criticise the allegory.

(*b.*) Point out the grammatical impropriety in শ্রেষ্ঠতর.

(*c.*) What do you think may be the English for বৈরাগ্য as connected with ধর্ম্ম? What is the real meaning of the word? What does the author mean by 'the tree of virtue being hemmed in by the mist of vice?'

2. What is the purport of দেহগত সুখ যত, অবিলম্বে হয় হত, স্থায়ী মাত্র চক্ষের নিমেষ? In what case is নিমেষ? What other word derived from the same root has just the contrary signification?

3. Describe in your own words the life of an Intellectual Epicure as depicted in

প্রথমত গ্রন্থালয়ে করিয়ে গমন।
করিলেন বহুবিধ গ্রন্থ অধ্যয়ন, &c.

4. Illustrate from your English readings the sense of

অবনীর মাঝে যত অপরূপ স্থান।
যেখানেতে কবিশক্তি আছে বর্ত্তমান॥

5. Point out the pleonasm in the phrases যদ্যপিও, নিজস্বভাব, যাবতীয় সকল লোক, মুখ্য অভিপ্রায় সার, and অভিসম্পাত প্রদান.

6. Give the Sanscrit originals from which the following are corrupted—বরিষণ to shower, ফাড়া to sever, ধাঁধা a puzzle, ধনী a lady, কাপড় cloth, বহিন্ sister, আজা grandfather, পলিমাটী alluvial earth, পাশ side, রা sound & চাঁদোয়া canopy.

7. How do you connect the primary and the accepted meanings of the following—ঈশ্বর, স্বস্থ, অন্তঃকরণ, সমীপ, জিজ্ঞাসা, অর্ব্বাচীন, অঙ্গাঙ্গিভাব আবর্জ্জনা, তির্য্যক্, পুরোহিত, আহ্নিক, and আগম.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Bengali.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharya, B.A.

1. Give a free translation of the following :—

But the same circumstances that prevented the barbarous nations from being populous, contributed to inspire, or to strengthen, the martial spirit by which they were distinguished. Inured by the rigour of their climate, or the poverty of their soil, to hardships which rendered their bodies firm, and their minds vigorous; accustomed to a course of life which was a continual preparation for action; and disdaining every occupation but that of war or of hunting; they undertook and prosecuted their military enterprises with

an ardour and impetuosity, of which men softened by the refinement of more polished times can scarcely form any idea.

2. Translate the following into English as closely as possible.

আহার বিহার শয়ন উপবেশনই কিছু জীবনের উদ্দেশ্য নহে। ধনপিশিতগ্রাসগৃধ্নতাই কিছু জীবনের উদ্দেশ্য নহে। নিরবচ্ছিন্ন সুখই কিছু জীবনের উদ্দেশ্য নহে। আত্মোৎকর্ষবিধান পরিবারের মঙ্গল সমাজোন্নতি ও দেশোন্নতিই জীবনের উদ্দেশ্য। তবে কেন তোমরা নিশ্চন্ত রহিয়াছ। বয়স্যবর্গ! তোমাদের উপর কিরূপ ভার অর্পিত আছে, তাহা একবার বিবেচনা করিয়া দেখ। ঝঞ্ঝাবাতের পৃষ্ঠারোহণ পূর্ব্বক নভোমণ্ডলহইতে নক্ষত্র উৎপাটন করিতে হইবে!—তোমাদিগকে ভারতবর্ষের পুনরুজ্জীবন করিতে হইবে! তোমরা যদি মনোবৃত্তি সকল সম্মার্জিত না কর, তোমরা যদি শরীর সবল করিতে চেষ্টা না পাও, তাহা হইলে কোনমতে হিন্দুবংশের নাম রাখিতে পারিবে না। তোমরা সামান্য কুলে জন্মগ্রহণ কর নাই—তোমরা আর্য্যবংশসম্ভূত!

3. Into what four branches was বিদ্যা or Knowledge divided by the ancient Hindoos? Explain the probable nature of each.

4. Give English synonymes for the following:—
ব্যাপ্তিগ্রহ, রোজনামা, অনুভব, মৌলিক, উপসংহার, and পরিশিষ্ট.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Bengali.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Explain how each of the epithets in the following verse denotes an attribute belonging exclusively to the Supreme Being.

अथ स्वस्याय देवाय नित्याय हतपाप्मने ।
व्यक्तक्रमविभागाय चैतन्यज्योतिषे नमः ॥

(P. 1. Verse 1. Lond. Edit.)

2. अप्राकृतेषु पात्रेषु यत्र वीरः स्थितोरसः ।
भेदैः सूक्ष्मैरभिव्याक्तैः प्रत्याधारं विभज्यते ॥

(P. 1. Verse 2.) Write a commentary on this, illustrating from the drama itself how the poet has realized his own idea of a heroic play.

3. In what point does the plot of Bhavabhuti differ from the original story? And how is it justified by the Rhetoricians?

4. What is the sense of वयं त्वयायतामहे? Give a more common form of the root आ-यत् to the same effect.

5. Explain the following stanza.

आनन्दाय च विस्मयाय च मया दृष्टोऽसि दुखाय वा ।
वैलक्ष्यं तु कुतोऽद्य संप्रति मम त्वद्दर्शने चक्षुषः ॥
त्वत् साङ्गत्यसुखस्य नास्मि विषयस्तत् किं वृथा व्याहृतैर् ।
अस्मिन् विश्रुतजामदग्न्यविजये बाहौ धनुर्जृम्भताम् ॥

(P. 88. Verse 49.)

6. Translate the following into English.

पुराकल्पे दूरोत्पतनखुरलाकेलिजनिताद् ।
अतिप्रत्यासङ्गात् परितपति गात्राणि तपने ॥
अवष्टभ्यासौमामुपरि ततपक्षः शिशुरिति ।
स्वपक्षाभ्यां शैवादविकलमरक्षत् करुणया ॥

(P. 74. Verse 5.)

7. Write a short notice of Bhavabhuti and his writings.

8. Explain the following words—अपाखेति, त्रिगुणपरिवार, वितर्दिका, गोस्पद, उच्चौकस्.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Sanscrit.

OORDOO.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passages from Souda; and paraphrase the first four verses.

برج حمل میں بیٹھہ کے خاور کا تاجدار
کھینچے ھی اب خزاں پہ صف لشکر بہار (ا)
کہتے ھیں یوں زباني پیک صبا یہہ حکم
پہنچا حضور سے طرف باغ روزگار
مرتب جو شاخسار کے ھیں اُن پہ اب شتاب
پہنچیں سوار ھو کے جوانان برگ و بار
حلم تیرے کے جو ھموزن فلک ھو کچھہ شی
ڈال دیوے زرہ سہو کوئي کوہ تلک (ب)
صد مہ ایسا کمر گاو زمین کو پہنچے
شاخیں ھرچند وہ کھنچواوے تو نکلے نہ کھسک
وہ جوان توھی کہ آگے سے ترے رستم بھي
گاو سر مار بغل جاے دبے پاؤں کھسک
میں حرف حق کو سنا ھی زباني منصور
کہ راست گو زمانے میں کھینچتے ھیں دار (ج)
دمزي کو کتابت لکھیں دھیلے کو قباله
بیٹھے ھوئے میرعلي چوک جہاں ھی (د)
حشري ھی اسقدر کہ بہ حشر اسکي پشت پر
دجال اپنے منہہ کو سیہ کرکے ھو سوار (ر)

(*a.*) What is the meaning of the گاوزمین and شاخین کھینچنا in the 5th line of the above.

(*b.*) Who was Rostom (رستم.)?

(*c.*) Explain گاوسر in the last line of this couplet.

(*d.*) Explain the allusion intended by the poet in the line commencing مین حرف حق. Who was Mansoor?

(*e.*) Who was Meer Aly?

(*f.*) And who Dajjál (دجال.)

2. Translate the following passage into Oordoo.

He that is too desirous to be loved will soon learn to flatter; and when he has exhausted all the variations of honest praise, and can delight no longer with the civility of truth, he will invent new topics of paneygric, and break out into raptures at virtues and beauties conferred by himself. It is scarcely credible to what degree discernment may be dazzled by the mist of pride, and wisdom infatuated by the intoxication of flattery, or how low the genius may descend by successive gradations of servility, and how swiftly it may fall down the precipice of falsehood.

3. How are neuter verbs rendered active, and active verbs rendered casual in Hindoostani? Give examples.

4. Give examples also of intensive, continuative, frequentative, desiderative, potential, and completive verbs.

OORDOO.

Examiner.—Captain Lees, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

اُن نے کہا قبلۂ عالم کی عمر دولت بڑھتی رہے غلام کا
دین یہہ ہی کہ خدا واحد ہی اسکا کوئی شریک نہین
اور محمد مصطفی صلی اللہ علیہ و سلم کا کلمہ پڑھتا ہون
اور اس کے بعد بارہ اِمام کو اپنا پیسوا جانتا ہون اور اُنین

میری یہہ ہی کہ پانچون وقت کی نماز پڑھتا ہون اور روزہ رکھتا ہون اور حج بھی کر آیا ہون اور اپنے مال سے خمس زکواۃ دیتا ہون اور مسلمان کہاتا ہون •

(*a.*) What is the meaning of the term قبلۂعالم literally, and as here applied?

(*b.*) Who were the 12 Imams, and what dissensions arose among Mahomedans on account of opinions on this head?

(*c.*) What fast is alluded to above روزہ رکھتاہون ?

(*d.*) Explain the words خمس‌زکواۃ as interpreted by the two great divisions of Mahomedans in India.

روشنی کا یہہ عالم تھا کہ شب قدر کو وہان قدر نہ تھی اور بادشاہی فرش پر مسند مغرق بچھی تھی •

2. Translate the above passage into English, explaining particularly the terms شب‌قدر—the difference between فرش and مسند—and the difference also between the literal and technical meanings of the word مغرق.

3. Translate idiomatically the following phrases.

(*a.*) Had thou dared to do so, I shall have been constrained to rebuke thee severely for thy arrogance.

(*b.*) Let not avarice tempt thee to swerve from the straight road of truth, for on that alone canst thou reach that goal where true happiness is to be found.

4. In the history of the second Darwesh it is written :—

اسکو جو کھولا تو ایک کتاب دیکھی کہ اسمین اسم اعظم اور حاضرات جن و پری کی اور روحون کی ملاقات اور تسخیر آفتاب کی ترکیب لکھی ہی *

(*a.*) Explain the words and phrases روح حاضرات اسم اعظم and تسخیر آفتاب in the above passage.

5. Given the year of the Flight, how do you find the corresponding year of the Christian Era?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. On comparing the Dorian and Ionian races, what differences can you point out in their ethical character and in the nature of their social and political organization?

2. What changes were introduced into the Athenian constitution by Cleisthenes and by Pericles?

3. What were the causes and the results of the Peloponnesian War;—What states were ranged on the side of Athens and Sparta respectively?

4. Sketch the career of Epaminondas. What is your estimate of his character?

5. Under what circumstances was the Roman Tribunate established?

6. What were the Licinian Rogations?

7. What was the nature of the legislative measures of the Gracchi?—Give an account of the troubles that attended their introduction.

8. Sketch the career of Marc Antony from the assassination of Cæsar to the formation of the Second Triumvirate.

9. What causes contributed to the success of Jeroboam's Revolt?

10. Give an account of the Reign of Hyrcanus, (son of Alexander Jannaeus and Alexandra).

11. Draw a Map of Southern Italy and Sicily, in which mark the positions of such cities as were Greek colonies.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, M. A.

1. Compare the state of Hindu society at the time of Manu with that of the Romans in the early republic.

2. What are jagirs?—Compare with them the Norman fiefs and Roman colonies.

3. Give a short outline of the Sankhya philosophy, and show its connection with Buddhism.

4. Write a sketch of Baber's life down to his first invasion of India.

5. Describe the extent and condition of the Moghul empire at the death of Akber.

6. Write a life of Faroksir.

7. Write a history of Cabul, so far as it is given in Elphinstone.

8. What are the principal materials for history beside written narratives?—Why is the reign of Augustus more certain than that of Vicramaditya?

CONIC SECTIONS, DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. The tangents at the extremities of any focal chord of a parabola intersect each other in the directrix, at right angles. If the point of intersection and the points of contact, of *any two tangents* to a parabola, be joined with the focus, shew that the triangles so formed are similar to one another.

2. If a pair of tangents be drawn from an external point of an ellipse, and from that point perpendiculars be dropped on the further focal distances of the points of contact; prove that these perpendiculars will be equal.

3. If through any two points in the same branch of an hyperbola, two parallel straight lines be drawn, the rectangle contained by the segments between the points and asymptotes, are equal to one another, and to the square of half the tangent parallel to them and intercepted by the asymptotes.

4. The section of a right cone made by a plane parallel to a line in its surface, and perpendicular to the plane containing that line and the axis is a parabola.

5. State the second law of motion and explain its use; mention some of the experiments which give results in accordance with it.

6. Explain how velocity is measured, (1) when uniform (2) when variable.

The accelerating force of gravity being measured by 32.2, when a foot is the unit of length and a second the unit of time; what will be its measure when a yard is the unit of length and two seconds the unit of time.

7. Prove the formula $S = \frac{1}{2} f t^2$.

A body falling from rest under the action of gravity describes one half of its entire space during the last second; find the whole space described and the time of falling.

Explain the meaning of the double sign for t, and alter the wording of the question, so that the spaces described with reference to a certain point may be equal when the the smaller value of t is taken.

8. Describe in their chief features, the apparent motions of the fixed stars and of the sun; and supposing these appearances to arise solely from the motion of the earth, deduce the nature of the earth's motion.

9. Describe the general phenomena of an eclipse of the Moon. What is meant by the *umbra* and *penumbra?* Why does not an eclipse take place every time the Moon is full?

10. Mention some of the principal facts revealed to us by the Telescope concerning the planets. What is the distinction between an *inferior* and *superior* planet? Show that the apparent motion of all planets whether inferior or superior is sometimes retrograde.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M A.

1. How is the property that fluids press equally in all directions, found to be true? Is it true of gases, as well as of liquids?

2. Is the atmosphere limited in extent? Give reasons for your answer. What does the atmosphere consist of? If the density of the atmosphere in ascending upwards did not alter, what would be its height so as to produce the weight it has, as indicated by the barometer?

3. Explain clearly the parts of the common pump and describe its action.

4. If the capacity of the cylinder of an air-pump is an mth part of that of the vessel which is to be exhausted, how much will the density of the air be reduced after n strokes of the pump-handle?

5. Prove that if a bright point is at a distance u from a double convex lens along its axis, the rays will come to a focus on the axis on the opposite side at a distance v, where $\frac{1}{u}+\frac{1}{v}=\frac{1}{f}$, f being the focal length of the lens. What is the value of f in terms of the dimensions of the lens and of the refractive power of the glass?

6. Describe clearly the phenomenon of the rainbow, specifying the primary, secondary, and supernumerary bows, and the causes of these several bows.

7. Describe and explain the ordinary sextant for measuring angles.

8. What do you mean by a telescope being chromatic? and how is it made achromatic? Illustrate your remarks by the common astronomical telescope.

9 Draw a diagram showing the parts of the human eye. An object is seen better, either by more light being thrown

upon it, or by its being brought nearer to the eye: explain the reason of this.

10. How did Archimedes discover whether there was any alloy or not in the gold crown which he had to examine? Describe the difficulty of the question he had to solve, and the principle on which he solved it. Would his method have answered, if there had been any hollow cavities in the material of which the crown was made? Give your reasons clearly.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—GEORGE SMITH.

1. Distinguish rigidly the separate provinces of Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics or Ontology, Ethics and Political Economy.

2. Classify the chief philosophical systems of ancient and modern times according to their teaching on the subject of the origin and nature of our ideas.

3. What are the requisites for a perfect classification of the whole mental phenomena? Shew how their division into Understanding and Will, and the arrangement adopted by Brown and approved by Payne, are faulty.

4. Is sensation in the mind or in the organ of sense? Give reasons for your answer, and state what important practical consequences flow from the doctrine which may be held on the subject.

5. What are the respective functions of perception proper and conception?

6. What knowledge do we derive through the sense of Touch?

7. What is the philosophical distinction between Reason and Understanding? Explain the following address of Raphael

to Adam in the "Paradise Lost" as illustrating this distinction:

——"Life and Sense,
Fancy and Understanding; whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being;
Discursive or Intuitive; discursive
Is oftest yours (man's); the latter most is ours (angels'.)"

8. What is the nature of the connexion between cause and effect? What objections may be brought to Dr. Brown's theory of causality?

9. What is the nature of the knowledge we derive from intuition? By what tests alone can we discover that any belief is intuitive?

10. What relation do the feelings or emotions bear to the sensations, and how may each class be distinguished?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—J. T. Wheeler.

1. Define Law and Morality. How far are they mutually dependent?

2. Define Conscience. Is its authority supreme? How may the moral sense be improved?

3. Define Virtue, Duty, and Obligation.

4. "We may seek our own happiness and violate our obligations." Define "happiness" as it is here employed. Does the term possess a larger meaning? If so, define.

5. Define self-love as a rule of action. How far can it possess a moral value?

6. Indicate the leading theories of morals, and the objections to each.

7. Define Fallacy, Syllogism, Division, Enthymeme, Genus, Conversion, and Privative terms.

8. State the three operations of the mind connected with reasoning, the evil to which each is exposed, and how far that evil may be guarded against.

9. "All good people are happy." Assuming the truth of this proposition, does it follow that "All unhappy people are wretched?" Explain your reasons.

10. Point out the following syllogisms in logical form, stating mood and figures and pointing out the nature of the fallacy, if any.

(*a.*) None but whites are civilized; the Hindoos are not white; therefore they are not civilized.

(*b.*) All the fish that the net enclosed were an indiscriminate mixture of various kinds; those that were set aside and saved as valuable were fish that the net enclosed; therefore those that were set aside and saved as valuable were an indiscriminate mixture of various kinds.

(*c.*) Testimony is a kind of evidence which is very likely to be false; the evidence on which we believe the existence of pyramids in Egypt is testimony; therefore the evidence on which we believe the existence of pyramids in Egypt is most likely to be false.

(*d.*) Protection from punishment is plainly due to the innocent; therefore, as you maintain that this person ought not to be punished, it appears that you are convinced of his innocence.

(*e*) With some of them God was not well-pleased, for they were overthrown in the wilderness.

(*f.*) Every one desires happiness; virtue is happiness; therefore every one desires virtue.

(*g.*) No evil should be allowed that good may come of it; all punishment is an evil; therefore no punishment should be allowed that good may come of it.

(*h.*) He who has a confirmed habit of any kind of action,

exercises no self-denial in the practice of that action; a good man has a confirmed habit of virtue; therefore he who exercises self-denial in the practice of virtue is not a good man.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S. E.

1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of an *organized* or *living* being?

2. How may substances which constitute the food o Animals be practically classified, and what changes do they severally undergo during the processes of Digestion?

3. What purposes are fulfilled by the Function of Respiration, and what are the principal modifications of the Respiratory Apparatus met with in the Animal Kingdom?

4. Describe the simplest form of the Organ of Hearing, and mention the additional parts which are successively superadded as we trace the organ upwards in the Animal scale.

5. What is meant by the Fauna of a Country, and what are the principal circumstances which influence its character?

6. How do the geographical position, geological structure and physical conformation of a Country affect the character, pursuits and progress of its inhabitants? Illustrate your answer by examples.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. To what general conclusions does an examination of the structure of the earth's crust lead?

2. Give some account of Darwin's theory of the formation of the coral islands known as "*atolls.*"

3. What effect have the Himalayan Mountains upon the climate of Bengal?

4. In what way may the Latent Heat in Steam be demonstrated and measured?

5. Give a brief sketch of the composition and properties of Atmospheric Air.

6. What are the chief varieties of Carbon? How may they be demonstrated to be such?

7. What is the use of Davy's lamp? Explain the principle on which it is constructed.

8. Write in Symbols the changes which occur during the preparation of;——

Chlorine
Iodine
Nitric acid
Sulphurous acid
Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

9. What is the composition of Gunpowder, and what changes occur amongst its constituents during its explosion?

10. How may *pure silver* be obtained from an alloy of that metal with Copper?

M. A. Degree and Honor Examinations.
History.

ETHNOLOGY AND HISTORY OF MODERN CIVILISATION.

Examiner.—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

*1. What are the leading proofs adduced by Prichard to show that all the tribes of men are of one Family?

*2. What are the distinguishing physical characteristics of the Aryan, Mongolian and Negro Races? What was the original seat of the Aryan Race—and what are its chief branches?

3. What conclusions have ethnologists been led to draw from the examination of the ancient sepulchral remains found in various parts of Europe and Northern Asia?

4. What are the fundamental ideas contained in the term "Civilization," and what are the principal questions to which it gives rise?

5. What elements were contributed to European Civilization by the ancient Romans, the German Barbarians and the Church? Answer according to Stuart and Guizot.

6. Institute a comparison in regard to social and political status between a Roman Patrician and a Feudal Baron.

7. What influence did Feudalism exert upon (*a*) Individuals and (*b*) upon Society?

8. The enfranchisement of Boroughs was consummated in the 12th century. Show in what manner and with what results to Civilization.

*9. What account does Stuart give of the Origin, Progress and Maturity of Fiefs?

The answer to this question should include some notice of each of the following points.

(*a.*) The circumstances under which *allodiality* was converted into *tenure.*

(*b.*) The distinction between *Knight-hood* and *Knight-service* and between *Benefice* and *Fief.*

(*c.*) The Right of Private war.

(*d.*) How it came to pass that the *feudal incidents* at first beneficial, proved afterwards prejudicial to the interests of society.

10. "The wife does not bring a dowry to her husband, but receives one from him." Explain the full import of this.

11. Give an account of the rise of Chivalry and of the leading Institutions in which its spirit was embodied. Show also what permanent good it has effected for Society.

12. What are the sources of the Corruption to which polished nations are liable? Show by what steps such Corruption terminates in Despotism.

N. B.—Answer each question marked with an asterisk and any six of the remaining ones.

Examiner.—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

CARLYLE'S CROMWELL.

*1. Trace the career of Cromwell from the new modelling of the army to the Battle of Worcester.

*2. Give some account of the First Protectorate Parliament. Let this include an outline of the speech with which Cromwell opened it.

3. What view of Cromwell's character arises from the perusal of his speeches and letters?

4. Give an account of Sir Henry Vane's trial in 1662. On what grounds did he rest his defence and why was he condemned?

5. Give an account of the English Court and Ministry at the era of the Restoration?

6. What line of policy, foreign and domestic, was pursued by the Cabal Ministry?

7. Give the History of Lauderdale's administration of affairs in Scotland.

8. What was the Duke of Monmouth's position during the Reign of Charles II.?

9. What were the arguments for and against the Exclusion Bill? Give Burnet's views on the subject.

10. Sketch the career of Danby.

11. Give the History of the Rye-House Plot.

12. What were the first Proceedings of the Court of Ecclesiastical Commission established by James II.? Had this Court legal authority?

13. What were the arguments advanced to support the King's dispensing power? What were the counter arguments?

14. Describe the causes, history and issue of the trial of the seven Bishops.

15. Estimate the merits of Dryden as a poet. What characteristics of his age were reflected in his writings?

Answer each question marked with an asterisk, and any six of the remaining ones.

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, M. A.

Clarendon and Whitelock.

1. Write an account of Charles's proceedings against the five members. What is Clarendon's opinion of the course he ought to have adopted to curb the Commons?

2. Give a history of the House of Lords during the long parliament to 1649.

3. Clarendon says of the early part of 1642, "The King was not only at peace with all Christian princes, but almost all other nations were so embroiled in war, that they all desired the friendship and assistance of England." Explain this from Russell.

4. Give an analysis of the principal constitutional arguments in the King's proclamations and answers to the Commons in 1642, especially with reference to the privileges of Parliament, the Militia Bill, and the King's attempt on Hull.

5. Describe the influence of the City of London during the civil war.

6. Trace the gradual fall of the Parliament in 1647.

7. Write a life of the Earl of Holland and of Denzil Hollis.

8. Compare the state of feeling in the Parliament in June, 1642 and December, 1648; with what views was the war commenced, and how far had the course of events disappointed or fulfilled them? How was it in Whitelock's own case?

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, M. A.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

1. Give the history of Royal proclamations up to the accession of Charles I. and shew their connection with the court of Star Chamber.

2. What were the principal conditions of the Nineteen Propositions and the treaty of Uxbridge? Compare them with the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement, and shew how the different points in dispute have been settled.

3. Trace the history of the restrictions on the Press and their removal. Give instances from Clarendon and Whitelock of the influence of the Press.

4. Charles the Second's first Parliament has been called servilely loyal. Shew that this was not the case even during the first ten years of its existence.

5. Trace the history of the right of the Commons to make money Bills.

6. Trace the growth of the principle of Ministerial responsibility under Charles II. How far had it been recognised by the long Parliament?

7. Give the history of the Law of Treason in England, and discuss the justice of its application to the cases of Strafford and Laud.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. Kay, D. D.

1. Define "Value," "Cost of Production," "Price," "Capital," "Productive Labour," "National Wealth."

2. What are the grounds on which it is maintained that Rent forms no part of the cost of Production?

3. English and Continental Economists differ in their view of the expediency of Peasant-proprietorship. What are the arguments adduced on each side?

4. What are the comparative advantages of the *Métayer* system of tenure?

5. What danger attends a high Degree of Division of Labour?

6. Supposing that in three several years, other things remaining the same, the following changes should occur; (1) The number of jewels and pearls in India were to be

quadrupled: (2) Every rupee in the country were to be replaced by two rupees; (3) the quantity of rice and wheat grown in the country were to be increased by one-fifth;—what would be the influence of such several changes on the wealth of the country?

7. Explain the difference between direct and indirect Taxation; and compare their oparation.

8. Point out the radical error involved in the expression "Balance of Trade" as employed by the Commercial System.

9. What is meant by the phrase, "*Laissez faire?*" State the important limitations to which the maxim must be subject.

10. It has been often assumed that increase of wealth and population is the aim of Political Economy. Examine this point somewhat fully: and comment on the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Wealth has often been the last and deadliest of national plagues."

(*b.*) "That country is the richest, which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings."

(*c.*) "The art of wise *Consumption* forms as essential a part of Political Economy as that of provident *Accumulation.*"

ESSAY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. Kay, D. D.

Public Opinion as a controlling Power in Politics with special reference to the period of English History extending from the accession of Charles I. to the end of the Reign of James II.

Mathematics.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—R. THWAYTES.

1. Every equation has as many roots as it has dimensions and no more.

2. Find the conditions that the equation $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ may have roots α, β connected by the relation $1 + \alpha\beta = 0$.

3. Investigate Newton's method of determining a superior limit to the positive roots of an equation.

Ex. $x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 20 = 0$.

4. Solve the equation $x^n - 1 = 0$, n being a positive integer. If n be a prime number, shew that all the roots may be exhibited in a series of consecutive powers of one of the imaginary roots.

5. Express $\sqrt{N}$, (N, not being a complete square) in the form of a continued fraction, and shew that the quotient will recur in periods.

6. If $x = 1 - n^{-1}$ shew that the sum of n terms of the series $1 + 2x + 3x^2 +$ &c. is n^2.

7. If n be a prime number and N be prime to n prove that $N^{n-1} - 1$ is divisible by n.

8. Prove the following series.

$$\theta = \tan\theta - \tfrac{1}{3}\tan^3\theta + \&c.$$

9. Prove by means of the exponential expressions for sine and cosine that

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \text{ and } \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x.$$

10. Assuming the expansion for $\log_e(1 + x)$; prove that if a, b, c be three consecutive numbers

$$2\log_e b = \log_e a + \log_e c + 2\left\{\frac{1}{2ac+1} + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2ac+1}\right)^3 + \&c.\right\}$$

11. In a spherical triangle prove the following formula.

$$\tan\frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos\frac{1}{2}(a+b)}\cos\frac{C}{2}$$

$$\tan\frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{\sin\frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin\frac{1}{2}(a+b)}\cos\frac{C}{2}$$

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—R. THWAYTES.

1. Find the equation to a line under the form.

$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha = p$$

and explain the meaning of the constants.

2. Find the conditions that the three lines whose equations are

$$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1,\quad \frac{x}{a'}+\frac{y}{b'}=1,\quad \frac{x}{a''}+\frac{y}{b''}=1$$

may all pass through a single point.

3. Two tangents are drawn from an external point in a circle; find the equation to the chord of contact.

4. Find the equation to the parabola under the form

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}+\sqrt{\frac{y}{b}}=1.$$

5. Assuming the preceding form of the equation to the parabola, prove that if from P, the intersection of two tangents to the parabola, PQ, PQ′, a line PABC be drawn meeting the curve in A and C and the chord QQ′ in B

$$\frac{1}{PA}+\frac{1}{PC}=\frac{2}{PB}$$

6. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, the vertex of the major axis being the pole.

Through A the common vertex of two similar ellipses ABB′, ADD′ whose greater axes coincide, chords ABD, AB′D′ are drawn; shew that if BB′ and DD′ be joined; these lines will be parallel.

7. Define conjugate diameters in an ellipse. If CP and CD be two conjugate diameters in an ellipse; prove the following properties.

(1.) If the ordinates at P and D be produced to meet the circumscribing circle in Q, and E, then QCE is a right angle.

(2.) The sum of the squares of the perpendiculars from P and D on any fixed diameter is constant.

8. Find the equation to the tangent to the hyperbola in terms of its inclination to the axis of x. Hence find the locus of the intersection of any tangent with the perpendicular on it from the centre.

9. The asymptotes being axis, find the equation to the hyperbola.

10. Determine the position and dimensions of the conic section whose equation is

$$3y^2 - 8ay + x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}\,xy + 8ax\sqrt{3} = 0.$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Define the term "limit." If the limit of $\left\{1+\frac{1}{x}\right\}^x$ is e as x increases indefinitely, shew that the limit of $\frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x}$ is $\log_a e$, when x is diminished indefinitely.

2. What is meant by the term "differential coefficient?" Find the differential coefficient of x^n (n being unrestricted.)

3. Differentiate

$$\sin \frac{{}^{-1} a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2} \text{ and } \log \left\{ \tan {}^{-1}(a^x) \right\}$$

4. Prove Lagrange's Theorem and apply it to find z in terms of x from the equation $z = x + e^z$.

5. Eliminate the constants a and b from the equation $y = a\, e^{nx} \sin (mx + b)$ and the arbitrary function from the equation $\dfrac{z - c}{x - a} = \phi \left(\dfrac{y - b}{x - a} \right)$

6. Transform the equation

$$a \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + 2b \frac{d^2 u}{dx dy} + c \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2}$$

into one in which ξ and η shall be the independent variables having given

$$\xi = x + ly \qquad \eta = x + my$$

and shew that if b^2 be not equal to ac such consistent values may be given to l and m that the transformed expression shall be reduced to the form

$$\frac{2}{c} \left\{ ac - b^2 \right\} \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi \,.\, d\eta}.$$

7. Evaluate $(\sin x)^{\sin x}$ when $x = 0$

and $\dfrac{e^x - 2 \cos x + e^{-x}}{x^4}$ when $x = 0$.

8. Find the greatest ellipse that can be inscribed in a given semicircle, the diameter of the semicircle touching the ellipse at one extremity of the minor axis.

9. Following the usual notation shew that

$$\frac{1}{p^2} = \left(\frac{du}{d\theta} \right)^2 + u^2$$

and that $\left(\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u\right)$ changes its sign at a point of inflexion.

10. Trace the curves

$$y^3 = \frac{x^4 - a^2 x^2}{2x - a}$$

$$\gamma = a \sec \frac{\theta}{3}.$$

11. Defining the evolute of a plane curve as the locus of the centre of curvature, shew that the normal at any point of the involute is a tangent as the corresponding point of the evolute.

12. Find the locus of the ultimate intersections of a system of lines defined by the equation

$$y \cos \theta - x \sin \theta = c - c \sin \theta \log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

where θ is the variable parameter.

13. Explain the apparent failure of the rule for integrating $x^m\, dx$ in the case where $m = 1$.

14. Integrate $\frac{dx}{x^3\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$, $\frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 4}{x^3 + x^2\ 3x - 2}\, dx$.

15. A paraboloid of revolution and a cone have a common vertex and circular base, find the volume included between the surfaces.

16. Integrate the equation.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + n^2 y = \cos mx.$$

GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS.

Examiner.—R. THWAYTES.

1. The equation to two straight lines being

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l}=\frac{y-\beta}{m}=\frac{z-\gamma}{n}, \text{ and } \frac{x-\alpha^1}{l^1}=\frac{y-\beta^1}{m^1}=\frac{z-\gamma^1}{n^1}$$

find the angle between them.

2. Shew that if the straight lines

$$\frac{x}{\alpha}=\frac{y}{\beta}=\frac{z}{\gamma}, \quad \frac{x}{a^2\alpha}=\frac{y}{b^2\beta}=\frac{z}{c^2\gamma}, \quad \frac{x}{l}=\frac{y}{m}=\frac{z}{n}$$

lie in one plane, then

$$\frac{l}{\alpha}(b^2-c^2)+\frac{m}{\beta}(c^2-a^2)+\frac{n}{\gamma}(a^2-b^2)=0.$$

3. Shew that the equation to the tangent plane to an ellipsoid may be expressed under the form.

$$lx+my+nz=\sqrt{a^2\,l^2+m^2\,b^2+n^2\,c^2}.$$

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M. A.

1. State how many conditions the forces which act upon a rigid body must satisfy to keep it in equilibrium and write the conditions down.

2. Prove that all the forces acting upon a rigid body can be reduced to a couple and a single force; and shew also that they can be reduced to two forces. Why cannot these two forces, in the general case, be reduced to a single resultant?

3. Find the centre of a system of parallel forces acting on a series of rigidly connected fixed points.

4. Find the position of equilibrium of a beam resting on two inclined planes, friction being neglected.

5. Given the equation to the common catenary, find the length of chain the weight of which equal the tension of the chain at any point.

6. Shew that $\frac{ds}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$ are the proper representations of its velocity and accelerating force of a particle which has descended a space s along a straight line in the time t. What are the units of velocity and force when these expressions are adopted?

7. Find the equation to the curve which a body acted on by gravity only will describe when it is projected into the air: and find the greatest horizontal range of the body.

8. If a body is acted on by a central force varying as the distance, prove that it will describe an ellipse: Where is the centre of the ellipse, and what is the time of one complete revolution of the body?

9. If a body is projected into space and acted on by a force varying inversely as the square of the distance. What different kinds of curve may it describe? Do they depend upon the velocity of projection, or the direction of projection?

10. A wheel capable of revolving round a fixed horizontal axis is left to itself without any initial velocity being given to it. We will suppose that gravity on the right hand half of the wheel is n times gravity on the left hand half. Shew that the wheel will begin to move of itself. Find its angular velocity when it has made m revolution.

As a matter of fact, gravity does slightly vary as we pass from place to place on the earth's surface. Why, then, could not a wheel be constructed and put up so as to move of itself and produce perpetual motion? What is the practical obstacle to this?

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—H. WOODROW, M. A.

1. What is the characteristic property of fluids which distinguishes them from solids? How is the pressure at any point of a fluid estimated? If the pressure on a square foot be one ton, and the unit of area be the fourteenth part of an inch, find the value of (p).

2. The pressure on any surface immersed in a heavy incompressible fluid is equal to the pressure on an equal surface, every point of which is at the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface.

3. A tetrahedron is immersed in water with one angle on the surface and the base horizontal. Compare the pressures on a side and on the bottom, with the weight of the water displaced.

4. Find the metacentre when the plane of floatation is symmetrical with respect to the vertical plane through the centre of gravity.

5. Find the least density of a cone which can float in stable equilibrium with its vertex downwards.

6. The pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies.

7. Describe the diving bell. Suppose it to be in the form of a cylinder, find the space which the air occupies when the top of the bell is at a given depth. Does the tension of the rope increase or decrease as the depth increases?

8. Explain the action of the common pump. Find the tension of the piston rod.

9. The crown of Hiero with an equal weight of gold and an equal weight of silver were all weighed in water, the crown was found to lose $\frac{1}{14}$ the gold $\frac{4}{77}$ and the silver $\frac{2}{21}$ of

their common weight. In what proportion were the gold and silver of the crown mixed?

10. Explain the action of Watt's Steam Engine.

11. A paraboloid is filled with fluid and made to revolve round its axis with a velocity ω. Find the quantity of fluid remaining in the vessel. What is the result when the latus rectum of the vessel $= \frac{2g}{\omega^2}$

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, M. A.

1. What was Newton's discovery regarding the composition of white light?

2. If a pencil of diverging rays falls on a plane mirror, show how they will proceed after reflection.

3. Explain clearly what is meant by spherical aberration? Is there any spherical aberration in the case of question 2?

4. Find the deviation of a ray of light in passing through a prism; and find for what angle of incidence the deviation is a minimum.

5. Explain the principle of Galileo's telescope on the common binocular magnifying glass, drawing the course of a pencil of rays passing from an object through the instrument to the eye.

6. What are the three instruments which are indispensable in an Observatory, and explain distinctly their uses for ascertaining the position and motion of the heavenly bodies on the celestical sphere?

7. How is the latitude found at sea? and how the longitude?

8. By what means is the distance of the Sun from the

earth found? Explain what use a transit of Venus across the Sun can be put to in solving this problem.

9. Explain what is meant by the following corrections which have to be applied to observations of the Sun, Moon, and planets; viz. refraction, parallax, aberration. Have any of these corrections to be applied to observations of the Stars? If not, explain why.

10. When the Moon has exactly completed her first quarter, that is, is half illuminated, we may readily observe that at Sunset she is about 90° from the Sun. How does this prove that her distance from us is very much smaller than the distance of the Sun?

Mental and Moral Science.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

1. Indicate the several steps in the formation of a conception. Define extension and intension. The subject of a judgment is the predicate and the predicate is the subject. Explain.

2. Whately says, "Division is the reverse of generalisation." Explain. Can the opposite view be maintained, and if so, how?

3. Briefly indicate the points in the controversy between Realists and Nominalists. How might a reconciliation be effected?

4. Whately says, "There may be abstraction without generalisation." Explain this theory and refute it if you can.

5. Point out Aristotle's distinction between "Property" and "Definition." Why is it useless in Logic?

6. Write out a table of judgments according to Sir W. Hamilton. State the objections to w and y.

7. Whately says that A and O and E and I are contradictories. But the opposition in one case is more perfect than in the other. Point out the difference. Wherein lies the weakness of the opposition of sub-contraries?

8. Reduction is unnecessary. When do syllogisms naturally fall into the 2nd and 3rd figures? Explain. How far is the order of thought disturbed in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th figures?

9. Indicate the principal opinions which have been formed respecting the source of our idea of cause and effect.

10. Define "Abstract" and "Concrete;" "Inference" and "Proof."

11. Describe the different degrees of belief.

12. Draw out the following in the form of syllogisms, indicating the mode and figure of each, and pointing out the nature of the fallacy, if any.

He who believes himself to be always in the right in his opinion, lays claim to infallibilty: you always believe yourself to be right in your opinion: therefore you lay claim to infallibility.

If a State has a right to enforce laws, (and without this it could not subsist) it must have a right to prescribe what the religion of the people shall be.

The child of Themistocles governed his mother; she governed her husband; he governed Athens; Athens, Greece; and Greece the world: therefore the child of Themistocles governed the world.

He who calls you a man speaks truly: he who calls you a fool, calls you a man: therefore he who calls you a fool speaks truly.

For those who are bent on cultivating their minds by

diligent study, the incitement of academical honours is unnecessary; and it is ineffectual for the idle, and such as are indifferent to mental improvement: therefore the incitement of academical honours is either unnecessary or ineffectual.

He who has a confirmed habit of any kind of action, exercises no self-denial in the practice of that action: a good man has a confirmed habit of virtue: therefore he who exercises self-denial in the practice of virtue is not a good man.

RHETORIC.

Examiner.—GEORGE SMITH.

1. What are the respective provinces of Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric? State the most common definitions of Rhetoric in ancient and modern times.

2. Distinguish between a Proposition and an Argument. Mention the various classes of Argument and forms of Argument.

3. Under what class of Arguments is Testimony placed? What conditions give Testimony value for Rhetorical purposes?

4. What mistakes must be guarded against in Arguments from Example, and especially from Analogy?

5. What rules does Rhetoric supply for conducting the refutation of objections?

6. In what sense is an appeal to the passions for Rhetorical ends lawful and necessary? In what manner should such an appeal, as distinguished from Argumentative Exhortation, be conducted?

7. How does Dr. Campbell distinguish Wit from Humour, and both from Ridicule? What connexion does he trace between the Pathetic and the Humorous, and between the

Vehement and the Decisive? Give an example from English authors of Wit, Humour and Ridicule used Rhetorically.

8. Classify the various figures and tropes, and shew how they conduce to energy of style.

9. State the requisites of a good prose style, and illustrate your answer by references to English writers.

10. What are the principal offences against Brevity of style? Give an example of each.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D.

1. Describe the special sphere of Natural Theology; what distinct purpose does it (as a science) keep in view: by what classes of proofs are its conclusions established: and to which of these proofs did Paley give almost exclusive attention?

2. Illustrate the following statement of Dr. Chalmers: "No one can mistake the design of the artificer in putting a regulator into a watch: and as little should we mistake the design of the Creator in putting a conscience within man's bosom." Shew how the phenomena of conscience furnish several distinct and independent proofs of the existence of a Creator, while they illustrate also the attributes of His character.

3. Describe some of the Cosmical and Pantheistic theories by which it has been sought to account for the production of the universe: which of them have been advocated in India? Where do they break down?

4. Illustrate design in creation by describing the numerous important uses which the "five elements" around us are fitted to serve.

5. Give proofs of design in the mechanical arrangement of the human frame.

6. Illustrate the existence of plan and purpose in creation by the structure and fittings of the eye in various living creatures.

7. Give illustrations of design in those variations from ordinary structure, by which organs are adapted to the special purposes for which they are employed.

8. Show that the partial changes said to be produced in the structure of animals (as in the camel, pelican and crane) by special habits maintained during several generations, tell in favour of the conclusions of Natural Theology and not against them.

9. Arguing for the goodness of the Creator, what objection does Paley take up and discuss: in what manner does he meet the suggested difficulty, and how far does his reply go? By what hypotheses did the ancient Hindu sages account for the origin of evil?

10. How does Paley argue for the unity of the Deity and what "Natural attributes" does he ascribe to Him?

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—GEORGE SMITH.

1. What arguments have been adduced, and by what philosophers, to prove that we have a direct and immediate knowledge of the external world?

2. Sketch the leading features of Locke's philosophy, and trace its influence on subsequent writers, both English and Continental.

3. Explain and criticise the doctrine of Occasional Causes as held by Descartes and his followers, and by Dugald Stewart.

4. Are Space and Time real forms of thought and conditions of things as held by Sir W. Hamilton, or mere forms of our perceptive faculty as believed by Kant?

5. Analyse the faculty of Imagination and trace its connexion with Dreaming, Somnambulism and Reverie.

6. Is our notion of Causality derived from experience or native to the mind? Is there any third mode of accounting for the notion? Shew what important practical consequences flow from the doctrine held on this subject.

7. Analyse the feelings of Pleasure and Pain. What theory on this subject has been adduced to explain all the phenomena of Feeling, and especially the Beautiful?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

1. What is the origin of equity and how came it to be opposed to law?

2. "The rules of human action are the results of mutual fear." Refute this theory.

3. Define Whewell's notion of a "Supreme Rule of human action." State the objections to it.

4. Prove that truth is a virtue and falsehood a vice. The Waverley novels were published anonymously and Walter Scott repeatedly denied the authorship. Was he justified or not? Give your reasons.

5. Define cases of conscience, cases of necessity, and things allowable. Why do writers on morality shrink from laying down rules on these points?

6. What distinctions have been made between the law of nations and the law of nature? To what extent are stratagems allowable in war?

7. State the objects of punishment and evils of undue severity.

8. State the leading arguments for and against the doctrine of a "social contract." How does Burke treat the theory that the people are the source of political power?

9. He who acts in accordance with his conscience is not always in the right. Explain.

10. A bribes B to break the law; B commits the act and claims the reward; A refuses it on the ground that bribery is contrary to the law. Is A justified? Give reasons.

ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—A. G. MACPHERSON.

1. What are the essentials of a *Law?* Distinguish divine and moral laws, from *Laws* strictly so called.

2. What is *Property?* Give some account of the origin of property.

3. Wherein does the office of Judge differ from that of Legislator? And why are precedent decisions of the Courts of a State taken as a rule to be followed by those Courts in the decision of the like cases when they subsequently arise? Give your reasons fully, and say to what extent precedent decisions are to be considered as laying down a rule to be followed for the future in the like cases.

4. Why is it that *Customary laws*, or *Customs*, legally oblige? Give examples, and your reasons.

5. What is meant by the terms *Lex loci*, *Lex fori*, *Lex loci contractus*, *Lex loci rei sitæ*, and *Lex Domicilii?* State, with illustrations, the principles which guide you in ascertaining which kind of law is applicable to any particular case?

6. What is meant by *Conflict of laws*, and when does such conflict arise? State generally how such conflict ought to be dealt with.

7. A being in Calcutta borrows 1,000 rupees from B,—but suddenly leaves Calcutta without paying his debt, and goes and lives at Mecca which is in a foreign State. What must B do, in order to recover his money: and by what law are the rights of the parties to be determined?

8. How does a man acquire a *Domicil?* Having acquired it, can he lose it? What is the domicil of a married woman?

9. What is *Allegiance*, and to what State does a man owe it? Can it be changed or forfeited, and if so, how? What are the general effects of allegiance, and the rights and duties which flow from it?

10. What is the difference between a corporation,—a common co-partnership (which is not corporation),—and a Club or Society established merely for social or literary purposes? What are the position and liabilities of the members of each? Give illustrations and your reasons.

11. Within what territorial limits only can a law have effect, and why?

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—A. G. MACPHERSON.

1. Define jurisprudence, and state generally what is its province.

2. What is a *Law*, and what constitutes the essential elements of a Law?

3. What meaning do you attach to the terms Divine Law, Positive Law, Moral Law, Natural Law (or *jus naturale*), and Law of Nations (or *jus gentium*)? Do these various kinds of Law necessarily always concur? Give examples.

4. Define a Right.

5. What is meant by the *Sanction* of a Law? Give examples.

6. What is International Law, whence is it derived, and by what sanctions are the duties which it imposes enforced?

7. What is the meaning of the term Comity of Nations? Give an example of the application of the principle involved.

8. What is *municipal* or Civil Law? Wherein does it differ from International law?

9. Why is it that the Laws of a State affect and bind all property within its territory, and that no State can by its Laws affect directly property not within its territory? Give your reasons fully.

10. What is the *Common Law* of England? From what source is it derived? What is Common Law as distinguished from Equity?

11. Explain the difference between a *Crime*, and a *Wrong* which is not a crime, and give examples of each. What is the foundation and object of all Criminal law?

12. What is constitutional Law?

13. Give some account of the Familia or family of the the Roman law, indicating any points of resemblance between the Hindu and the Roman law on the subject.

14. What is a *custom* in the legal sense of the word? How can it be ascertained whether a custom is such as the law will recognise as valid and adopt? On what principle is it that the effect of Law is ever given to Custom?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—G. S. FAGAN.

1. If A, by deed stamped, registered, and duly attested, purchase from B during the minority of C the right to C's services for life, what rights does A thereby acquire? and what if the purchase be direct from C himself after C has attained his full age?

2. For what debts of a minor is his father liable? and for what Contracts made by him during his minority is a man responsible after he has attained his majority?

3. What is the status of an adopted son according to Hindu Law; and how is it affected by the birth of a child after the adoption?

4. An Englishman, a Frenchman, and a naturalised American are all residing in India. How far can they respectively use, and how far are they subject to, the Civil and Criminal Courts of the country?

5. What is the right of every British subject as to personal freedom? How is the infringement of it remedied? Does it exist to the same extent in India as in England?

6. How far, and how is personal character protected by law?

7. Under what circumstances is the wife the agent of her husband according to English Law, and how far is the husband liable for the wife's debts contracted before marriage? and after?

8. How far is the master answerable, Civilly and Criminally, for the acts of his servants?

9. What is the status of a Spaniard in this country? what would be the status of an American, supposing that the United States should declare war against England?

10. State and illustrate the distinction between personal right and right of property?

11. What is *domicil?* How do you ascertain what is a particular person's domicil?

12. To whom does the Custody of an infant's person belong? and to whom that of his property? according to English and Indian law. How far is the custodian liable for the administration of the estate? and how far can he lawfully make money for himself out of it?

13. What is a widow's personal right, according to English, Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, in her husband's estate?

14. What are the grounds, according to the three systems of law, on which a marriage may be dissolved? Are they affected by any Indian enactment?

15. Which is the age of majority, according to the three systems respectively?

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF THEM: THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY, AS *AB INTESTATO.*

Examiner.—A. G. MACPHERSON.

1. Wherein does the right of property differ from the right of possession? Do the two necessarily go together? Give examples.

2. What are *Uses* and *Trusts* in English law? What will be the operation (in law and in equity) of grants o land made,

(*a.*) To B and his heirs to the use of C and his heirs:

(*b.*) Unto and to the use of B and his heirs, to the use of C and his heirs:

(*c.*) To B and his heirs to the use of C and his heirs in trust for D and his heirs :

(*d.*) Unto and to the use of B and his heirs, to the use of C and his heirs in trust for D and his heirs :

(*e.*) Unto and to the use of B and his heirs in trust for C and his heirs.

3. Define *Forfeiture* and *Escheat :* and give examples of each.

4. Distinguish things *real* from things *personal.* What are *corporeal hereditaments* and *incorporeal hereditaments ?* Give instances of the latter two.

5. What is the right of *Dower* in English law ? When and by whom may it be claimed ? Is any right at all similar known either to Hindu or to Mahomedan law ?

6. What is the difference between a *vested* interest and a *contingent* interest, between a *reversion* and a *remainder ?* Give examples of each.

7. What are the chief points of difference between the principles on which the English law of succession and inheritance is based, and those which form the foundation of the Hindu law of succession ?

8. State the leading rules and principles which regulate the order of succession by Mahomedan law.

9. Is *primogeniture* ever recognised, in succcssion, by Hindu law ? If so, under what circumstances, and to what extent ?

10. When does a daughter succeed her father ? and when she succeeds, what is her position, and what are her powers with reference to her father's estate ?

11. Can *Dewuttur* and *Wuqf* lands be legally sold, discharged from the trusts to which they were devoted and on which they were held ? If so, by whom may they be sold, and under what circumstances ?

12. What are the position and rights of a *Zemindar*, *Putneedar*, *Dur-putneedar*, and *Talookdar ?*

13. In the case of a *Bye-bil-wuffa*, or mortgage by conditional sale, when and how may the mortgagor *redeem ?* Is any one other than the original mortgagor ever entitled to redeem ? Give your reasons.

14. What are *patent-right*, and *copyright ?* State generally the principles on which they are founded, and also what amounts to an infringement of their rights respectively.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT.

Examiner.—A. G. MACPHERSON.

1. What constitutes a *consideration* capable of supporting a contract ? What is a *consideration executory*, and what a *consideration executed*, and wherein do they differ ? Give examples of each.

2. In what manner may a contract be entered into,—*(a)* in the case of a corporation, and *(b)* in the case of other persons ? Define the terms *contract under seal* and *parol contract :* and say what are the chief distinctions in the effect of a contract under seal and a parol contract ?

3. What is a *Lien ?* How is it acquired, and how lost : if lost, can it be recovered ? Give your reasons.

4. A and B jointly buy goods, intending to divide them between them equally. C and D buy goods jointly, intending to sell on their joint account and to divide the profits. What are the respective positions of A and B, and of C and D in these transactions, as regards third parties ? What are the principles on which your answer is based ?

5. A and fifty other persons are members of the N Club, which keeps up a house for the use of the members and

at which many of them reside. Each member pays regularly a certain fixed annual subscription, but A is the managing member and as such, buys goods and incurs debts on behalf of the club. As to their goods and debts, what are the respective positions of A and the other members of the club, to third parties, and how far are they respectively liable for the price of the goods and for the debts? Give your reasons fully.

6. A allows his name to appear in the firm which trades under the style of A, B & Co.: but he in fact neither puts any money into the firm nor has any interest in it. How does A stand as to third parties; and how, as to all other persons, partners in the firm of A, B & Co.?

7. A carries on the business of a firm, receiving by agreement a four annas' share of the profits, but not sharing the loss. Is he liable as a partner to third parties? and how is it, if he carries on the business on an agreement that he shall receive in lieu of wages a sum equivalent to 20 per cent. on the profits? Give your reasons.

8. Define *Freight*. In the absence of express contract, when does it become payable, and by whom is it payable?

9. In a contract of sale, what is an *implied warranty?* and what an *express warranty?* Give examples of each.

10. What amounts to *misrepresentation* on the part of the seller, such as to vitiate a sale? Give an instance.

11. B having purchased and taken delivery of a horse from A, the latter says, "He will suit you exactly, and is perfectly sound." A all along knew the horse was unsound and would not suit B. Do these words of A constitute a warranty, or rênder him liable in any special manner? Give your reasons.

12. Is an agent ever personally liable on a contract made by him on behalf of his employer? Give an example,

and state generally in what manner an agent must act so as to protect himself from personal liability.

13. If a Bill of Exchange has been issued and subsequently a material alteration is made in it, what is the effect of the alteration? and why? What is meant by saying a bill has been *issued?* Give an instance of a *material* alteration and of an *immaterial* alteration of a Bill.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—G. S. FAGAN.

1. Define Evidence. Wherein does it differ from Proof? Distinguish between competent, satisfactory, and demonstrative Evidence.

2. What are the principal grounds on which the credibility of evidence rests? Illustrate.

3. State the four rules which govern the production of evidence.

4. What are the best tests for ascertaining on whom the burthen of proof lies? Can you mention any exceptions to the rule as to the burthen of proof?

5. Distinguish between conclusive and inconclusive presumptions of law, and give instances of each.

6. When will a criminal intent be presumed, and when must it be proved?

7. What is Hearsay Evidence; why is it rejected? In what cases is the rule rejecting it, relaxed?

8. When can oral evidence be substituted for written?

9. How far can husband and wife be called on to give evidence for and against each other, in civil and criminal cases, respectively?

10. In what cases can counsel be called on to disclose any communication made to him by his client? and why?

11. What was the danger likely to arise from the abolition of the old rule that no man could be called on to criminate himself? How has it been provided against?

12. What is the course of procedure for obtaining execution of a decree by a Court other than that which passed it?

13. In execution of a decree for money, what are the several modes of attachment, and what kinds of property are subject to attachment in each mode?

14. What are the conditions subject to which an application may be made for a Review of Judgment?

15. How is the evidence of a party to a suit to be procured, supposing him to be (1st) more than 100 miles away from the Court; (2nd), present in Court; (3rd), not present, nor 100 miles away, but about to leave the jnrisdiction very shortly; (4th), exempted by sickness, rank or sex from attendance?

10. On what grounds will a Special Appeal to Sudder Court lie?

17. At what period, and from what materials, and by whom, are the issues to be settled?

18. In what cases may a Police Officer arrest without warrant?

19. Explain as fully as you can, all the conditions necessary for the regular taking down of evidence on a preliminary enquiry by a Magistrate in cases triable by the Court of Sessions.

20. How far is the rule of English Law, that no questions can be asked of the prisoner at the bar, modified by the Criminal Procedure Code? What dangers and advantages are likely to result from the change?

21. In drawing up a charge for the commitment of an accused to the Sessions, what notice is to be taken of the General exceptions contained in Chapter IV. and what of

any special exceptions contained in the section under which the accused is charged?

22. What officers can issue a warrant for arresting, or can hold to bail for investigation, and what officers can commit or hold to bail for trial, an European British subject? and what is the officer's proper course in each case?

23. Describe the regular course of a trial before the Court of Sessions.

24. What are the powers of a Sudder Court as a Court of Reference and as a Court of Revision?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—G. S. FAGAN.

N. B.—All the questions in this paper are to be answered with reference to the Indian Penal Code.

1. Define the terms "Judge"—"Injury"—"In possession"—"Moveable property"—and "Dishonestly."

2. State as fully as you can the law as to the right of private defence, both with respect to property and person: and specify when the right begins, how long it continues, and how far it extends.

3. When will *mistake*, and when will *accident* take out of the category of offences an act which would otherwise be included in it?

4. When is Homicide not culpable? and when is Culpable Homicide not Murder?

5. Under what circumstances can a servant be punished for failing to fulfil his contract of service?

6. State and define the different kinds of Criminal Trespass.

7. What is the punishment for using evidence known to be false, and what for fabricating false evidence.

8. What is the penalty for forgery? Is there any, and what distinction as to the forgery of particular documents, or as to the particular purpose of the forgery?

9. What would be A's offence in the five following cases severally? Give reasons.

(1) A, a jail peon, pursuing B a fugitive debtor, runs him through with a sword.

(2) A, a jail peon, pursuing B a debtor, trips him up. B falls on a stone and dies in consequence.

(3) A, a jail peon, pursuing B a debtor, knocks him on the head with his staff, and B dies in consequence.

(4) B, convicted of Murder, is escaping unarmed, when A shoots him down.

(5) B, convicted of forgery, is escaping armed and resists re-capture with his sword, A cuts him down.

10. What laws are not affected by the Penal Code, and what persons are liable to punishment under it?

11. How far do Theft and Criminal. Misappropriation resemble each other, and in what are they distinguishable? The same, as to Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.

12. Under what circumstances may a person, who finds property not in the possession of any other person, take it without being guilty of an offence?

Take the instances of a rupee, a diamond ring, a bank note, and a cheque payable to bearer: and explain.

13. What, if any, offence is committed by A in the five following cases?

(1) A induces Z to sign and deliver a bond to deliver certain produce to B, by threatening to send club-men to plough up Z's field.

(2) A sees Z's ring lying on a table in Z's house, and does not misappropriate it at the time for fear of search, but hides it, intending to sell it when the loss is forgotten.

(3) A, being friendly with Z, goes into Z's library in his absence and takes out a book, without Z's express consent.

(4) Z's property is in charge of A, a carrier, to be carried by water to Patna, when A dishonestly misappropriates it.

(5) A induces Z to lend him money by intentionally deceiving Z into the belief that he intends to repay it to Z.

14. To what kinds of hurt is the term "grievous" confined?

First Examination in Medicine.

Anatomy.

MORNING PAPER.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S. E.

1. Describe the Inferior Maxillary Bone, giving *exact* details of the attachments of Ligaments and Muscles.

2. Describe the Elbow Joint and point out *especially* the relative relations of the *salient points* of the articulation which aid in the diagnosis of fractures in the neighbourhood.

3. From what large branches do the *Transverse cervical, Ascending cervical, Princeps cervicis and Profunda cervicis* Arteries spring, and what great arterial trunks do they connect by their intercommunication?

4. What Nerves are distributed to the *tongue*, and what relation do they bear to each other and to surrounding structures at the base of the organ?

Afternoon Paper.

1. Give a general sketch of the *Ventricular cavity* of the Encephalon.

2. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, the structures situated in the Sole of the Foot.

3. Enumerate the structures that are divided in an Amputation of the Upper Arm in its lower third.

4. Describe briefly the Labyrinth or Internal Ear.

Botany.

Morning Paper.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

1. What are the principal modifications of *Vernation* and *Æstivation?* Give examples of each.

2. Describe the structure and development of the Pollen grain, and state the peculiar forms of Pollen as occurring in certain Natural Orders.

3. State in botanical terms the characters of the Natural Order *Verbenaceæ*, and mention its position in the vegetable kingdom, and its affinities and physical properties.

4. State the *Class, Sub-Class, Natural Order* and *Genus* of the plants numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.

Afternoon Paper.

1. In what Orders of Monocotyledons are the stems more usually branched than simple, and in what more usually simple? Are they universally simple in any Order?

2. What is a *Rhizoma?*

3. Mention the characters by which *Umbelliferæ*, *Araliaceæ* and *Compositæ* are distinguished from each other.

4. Define briefly the following terms:—*Digitate, Disc, Papilionaceous, Lomentaceous, Cariopsis, Vitta, Glume, Spike.*

Materia Medica.

Morning Paper.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

1. Mention the Physiological and Therapeutic properties and the uses of the preparations of *Cannabis Indica.*

2. What species of the Genus Aconitum yield well-known drugs, what are their Therapeutic properties and in what doses may they be prescribed?

Enumerate the officinal salts of Ammonia, and state the therapeutic uses and doses of each.

Afternoon Paper.

1. What are the principal Anthelmintics, and what precautions are necessary in their administration?

2. What plants are officinal in the Natural order Leguminosæ, what substances do they yield, and what is the therapeutic action of each?

3. Enumerate the medicinal substances obtained from the *Animal Kingdom* and state briefly the uses of each.

Chemistry.

Morning Paper.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. Exemplify and explain the term Chemical Equivalent.

2. How may an insulated metallic cylinder be charged with one or the other Electricity without direct contact with a charged body?

3. Explain the difference between a *simple* and a *compound* circuit, and the cases in which the latter is required.

4. Name the Minerals on the table and state their composition.

5. How should an alloy of Zinc, Copper and Lead be treated with a view to determining its percentage composition?

6. What is the composition of Alcohol? Mention any analogous bodies, and give the Formula of each. Explain the formation of Acetic acid and Ether from Alcohol.

7. Explain the preparation and constitution of Ferrocyanide of Potassium—Write, in Symbols, the changes which occur if it be added to:—

a. A Solution of a Persalt of Iron,
b. A Solution of Sulphate of Copper.

AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. Give a brief sketch of the Chemistry of Healthy Urine.

2. What pigments are obtainable from Human Blood? In what way may the pigment be made use of for the identification of blood-stains?

3. What is the source of Animal Heat? What reasons have you for believing that it is not altogether the result of *chemical* changes?

4. Name the most efficient Antiseptic and Disinfectant substances (natural or artificial) which we can employ. What, as far as we know, is the mode of action of each?

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the physiological characters of the mucous membrane of the Alimentary Canal from the Cardiac Orifice of the Stomach to the Anus.

2. Describe the channels through which the sensitive impressions are transmitted from the periphery of the body to the Brain; and those through which the orders of the will are conducted to the muscles.

3. What are the functions of the Medulla Oblongata?

4. Describe the structure and uses of the spleen.

5. State the chemical composition of the gastric juice and explain its uses.

6. Describe the minute anatomy of the kidney, and the parts through the medium of which the urine is secreted.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Examiner.—J. Ewart, M. D.

1. Enumerate the primary types of the animal kingdom, and explain concisely the distinguishing characteristics of each type.

2. How is the respiration carried on in Insects, Fishes, and Mammals?

3. Give a general description of the central organ of circulation in Insects, Crustaceans, Mollusks, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.

4. Describe the development of the nervous system in the animal series.

5. Describe the different modes of reproduction in the animal series.

Second Examination in Medicine.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. What are the most usual post-mortem appearances met with in cases of death from Lightning?

2. You are called to see a middle aged man who has been found in a comatose state, and who is said to have been in good health a few hours previously, his breathing is slow and stertorous, the pupils fixed and dilated—to what may the state be due, and what other symptoms, and what post-mortem appearances would you look for as a guide to your forming a decision?

3. What are the symptoms and post-mortem appearances in Aconite poisoning?

4. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Ruskapoor? How would you proceed to detect the poison in the tissue of the Liver?

Surgery.

Morning Paper.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe the formation of an Abscess, the constitutional symptoms attending it, the processes by which it may terminate, and those by which the breach it has occasioned is repaired.

2. Describe the causes, symptoms, treatment and results of an attack of Acute Cystitis.

3. Describe the pathology, symptoms and treatment of the disease known as Morbus Coxarius.

4. What are the conditions essential in hospitals to the well-being of patients who have undergone Surgical Operations and, failing those conditions, what consequences or results, *i. e.* what class of diseases &c. &c., would you anticipate to your surgical patients?

Afternoon Paper.

1. Describe the steps of the operation for the removal of the Superior Maxillary Bone, naming the parts and vessels of importance divided,

2. What are the causes, pathology, symptoms and treatment of Acute Glaucoma?

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Syphilitic Iritis, distinguishing it from Rheumatic Iritis and its treatment.

Medicine.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Enter into the pathology and diagnosis of those diseased conditions which are attended with the presence of serum or puriform matter in the pleural cavities.

2. What are the terminations of hepatic abscess and how may the occurrence of each be diagnosticated?

3. Describe the treatment of malarious enlargement of the spleen.

4. What are the leading indications in the treatment of obstructive valvular disease of the heart attended with ascites and anasarca?

5. What treatment would you adopt should a patient, suffering from morbus Brightii, be attacked with acute pericarditis?

Midwifery.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. What are the causes and what the management of hæmorrhage following the separation of the Placenta?

2. What misplacements of the cord occur in Labour, and how are they to be dealt with?

3. In what order and at what time do the teeth generally appear in the first dentition, and what general precautions are needful in the management of a teething infant?

4. What circumstances render craniotomy strictly advisable?

Honor Examination.

Medicine.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. By what train of pathological sequences is a case of obstructive mitral disease likely to prove fatal?

2. Define and explain the causes of cerebral convulsions.

3. Clearly distinguish those diseased conditions in which blood is present in the urine.

Surgery.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. Give an account of Tumours generally—Let it involve a description of the characteristics of each Class of these Morbid Growths. Indicate the chief points of difference between the so-called *malignant* and *innocent* Growths.

2. What are the usual causes of Extravasation of Urine into the perinæum? Describe the symptoms, giving an exact account of the course that the extravasated urine takes and the anatomical reasons why it is so, the treatment, and the consequences of this accident.

3. Describe the symptoms, effects and consequences of a penetrating wound of one side of the Thorax involving the Lung.

Midwifery.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Give the leading symptoms and distinctive appearances of those forms of ulceration which affect the os-uteri.

2. What Hygienic arrangements are needful to secure recovery after parturition, and what dangers does their neglect involve?

Examination for M. D. Degree.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S. E.

1. Point out the distinction between the *physical* and *efficient* causes of natural phenomena, and show the necessity for limiting our investigations to the former.

2. What circumstances mainly influence the perfection of the mental operation which we call Memory, and how may the knowledge of these circumstances be practically applied?

3. Trace the various steps of a scientific investigation, and point out the mental operations which are brought into action during the process.

4. Trace briefly the analogies between *Conscience* and *Reason*.

Medicine.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. The diagnosis of an abscess in the right lobe of the liver, not pointing outwardly or opening into any part of the alimentary canal or peritoneum, is often attended with considerable difficulties.—Explain, illustrate, and clear those points of difficulty.

2. Explain fully the various modes in which natural death occurs, and lay down a set of rules for the treatment of moribund patients.

Surgery.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe the various forms, causes, symptoms, pathology, and ordinary and possible results of Stricture of the Urethra. Describe also the treatment appropriate to each form of the disease.

2. What are the circumstances which would induce you to have recourse to Amputation in Compound Fractures of the Leg?

3. What are the principal diseases to which the knee-joint is liable, and how would you treat them?

4. Describe the causes, symptoms and treatment of Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia.

5. A man is brought to you, who has received a punctured wound in the thigh, in the course of the Femoral Artery; he is said to have lost a quantity of *arterial* blood when the wound was inflicted, but when brought to you the bleeding had ceased. What would you do?

Midwifery.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

1. Discuss the prophylaxis of Puerperal Fever and its allied diseased conditions, distinctly specifying those conditions.

2. What are the respective advantages of the various authorised modes of performing Craniotomy including Cranioclasm?